

Chief of Propaganda Is Replaced in Beijing By Younger Official

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party has replaced its propaganda chief, Deng Lixun, 70, an orthodox Marxist accused by many Chinese writers and artists of pushing to excess a 1983 campaign against Western ideas and influences.

A Foreign Ministry announcement issued Saturday cited age as the reason for Mr. Deng's removal and said that most other party Central Committee department heads over the age of 60 would be replaced soon as part of the campaign to promote younger officials.

Mr. Deng is no relation to China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping. The announcement said he was replaced by Zhu Houze, 54, former party secretary in the southeastern province of Guizhou.

The announcement said that as one of nine members of the Central Committee's Secretariat, Deng Lixun would remain in overall charge of propaganda work. His replacement as head of the propaganda department removed him from day-to-day direction of propaganda.

As one of China's leading "leftists," Mr. Deng is watched by Chinese intellectuals and foreigners in Beijing as an indicator of the relative openness or restrictiveness of the press and the arts in China.

Mr. Deng is a longtime associate of Deng Xiaoping, but some diplomats say that he is regarded as having given bad advice to the Chinese leader at the outset of a short-lived campaign against "spiritual pollution," or "decadent" Western influences, in late 1983.

The campaign, designed to curb harmful influences such as pornography, widened to include condemnations of Western-style clothing and cosmetics, long hair, Western books and popular music. The drive created such concern that some Chinese leaders apparently began to fear that the campaign could damage the country's economic modernization plans.

Some observers said that Mr. Deng's removal from day-to-day responsibility for propaganda could mean that he was being eased toward full retirement, perhaps at a special party conference in September, when many younger officials are to be promoted.



The princess and prince of Wales and Bob Geldof, right, at Wembley Stadium in London.

Concert Raises \$50 Million in Famine Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

nations and cash pledges in Britain had exceeded \$3 million.

In Tokyo, a television station said Japanese viewers had contributed the equivalent of \$700,000. More donations were expected by the end of next month.

Australians pledged more than 2.5 million Australian dollars (\$1.7 million), the organizers said. In

New Zealand, viewers pledged 3.75 million New Zealand dollars (\$1.8 million).

The U.S. broadcasts included commercials about conquering world hunger and taped messages from former President Jimmy Carter, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Rustad, 33, said Live Aid

had already put in a bid for a complete trucking operation in Sudan in conjunction with the Save the Children charity organization.

He said Live Aid was appealing for help from qualified mechanics to assist in the transport operation.

"We would seek their help on a voluntary basis or on a paid basis later when the operation is fully moving," he said. (Reuters, LAT)

U.S. Blames Alleged Spy For Death of Informant

By Stephen Engelberg

WASHINGTON — Officials in the Reagan administration say they believe at least one CIA informant in Ghana was murdered after his identity was disclosed by an agency employee charged with espionage.

The officials said Friday that there were fears in the intelligence community that reprisals would be taken against several other Ghanaians who assisted covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency in the country.

Sharon M. Scranage, an employee of the agency for seven years, was arrested Thursday and charged with giving information about the agency's operations in Ghana to representatives of the country's government while she worked there as a clerk.

The authorities said Miss Scranage turned over sensitive documents and the names of virtually everyone working for the CIA in the country to a Ghanaian with whom she had a personal relationship.

"There were some serious consequences," an official said. "They had somebody caught and we believe it's likely they died as a result of this."

Michael Agbottini Soussou, identified by a federal complaint as Miss Scranage's contact in Ghana, was arrested Wednesday and charged with espionage. He is a relative of Ghana's leader, Jerry J. Rawlings.

Mr. Rawlings, who came to power in a coup in 1981, has been seeking a rapprochement with the West. The State Department issued a statement Friday that said relations with Ghana were good and added, "We assume they will continue to be."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, who is vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said the case raised serious questions about the security precautions taken by the CIA. He said he was particularly disturbed that the agency had not investigated the relationship between Miss Scranage and Mr. Soussou.

According to a complaint filed in federal court here, Miss Scranage passed documents and information to Mr. Soussou on a number of occasions over 18 months. Some of these meetings took place "at her residence," the complaint said.

Mr. Leahy said: "They should have been more concerned about this type of relationship going on. I have been saying for years that our people in the military, the CIA and the State Department are just not security conscious."

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Soldiers Defect in Helicopters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Two Afghan Air Force helicopters landed Saturday in the Pakistani border town of Miranshah and their seven crew members asked for asylum, Pakistani officials announced. Pakistani authorities began debriefing the defectors on Sunday after moving them and their Soviet-built Mi-24 assault helicopters to an undisclosed location, the officials said.

They could not say whether foreign military experts would be allowed to inspect the helicopters, probably the first Mi-24s to land in a country with Western military ties. Western analysts consider the Mi-24 to be Moscow's single most effective weapon against guerrillas fighting in Afghanistan.

Bolivia's Foreign Minister Resigns

LA PAZ (UPI) — Bolivia's foreign minister resigned Saturday, on the eve of general elections, in a dispute with the military over diplomatic relations with China.

Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez attributed the resignation of Edgar Camacho Omiste to the "inability of the military high command to comprehend government foreign policy," a reference to Bolivia's establishment of diplomatic relations with China during the week and its corresponding break with Taiwan.

The move was widely criticized because it came shortly before President Hernán Siles Zuazo must hand over power to a successor. Mr. Siles Zuazo cannot run for re-election in voting Sunday for president, the congress and municipal authorities.

Mitterrand Won't Quit if Socialists Lose

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand made clear Sunday that he intended to serve his full term even if the rightist opposition won legislative elections next March and was able to form a government.

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist elected to a seven-year term in 1981, said in an interview on French television to mark Bastille Day that it was the president's job to respect the people's wishes.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed his belief that a Socialist president could live side by side with a rightist cabinet and prime minister. There has been growing speculation over what Mr. Mitterrand would do in the case of an expected victory by the right next March. Political commentators said Sunday's comments were a signal that Mr. Mitterrand had no intention of stepping down before his term ended.

Air-India Recorders Sent to Bombay

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The flight recorders of the Air-India jetliner that went down off Ireland were flown Saturday to Bombay.

An Air-India official and a senior government aviation official in Bombay said the decoding and processing of signals and conversations on the flight recorders could take several weeks. A bomb is suspected as the cause of the June 23 crash, which killed all 329 passengers and crew members, although other explanations have been suggested. The Press Trust of India reported that the recorders were likely to be opened Monday.

For the Record

Police backed by British troops fired plastic bullets and used clubs Saturday against rioting Protestants who attacked them with gas bombs and bricks in an attempt to force their way into a Catholic neighborhood. Police said 28 persons were injured. (UPI)

The commander of the Soviet Union's 400,000 troops in East Germany, General Mikhail Zaitsev, has been replaced, the East German press agency, ADN, said Saturday. There was no indication of why General Zaitsev was leaving or who his successor would be. (Reuters)

Richard F. LeFevore, the presiding judge in Chicago's court system since 1981, has been found guilty of taking thousands of dollars in bribes and other illegal payments throughout most of his judicial career. (NYT)

Donald B. Nichols, 54, who abducted Karl Swenson, an Olympic athlete, and killed her would-be rescuer, has been found guilty of homicide, kidnapping and assault in Virginia City, Montana. His son, Dan, was found guilty of kidnapping and assault in May. (NYT)

Pakistan International Airlines resumed flights to Moscow on Sunday after 14 years, an airline spokesman said. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of a technical error, the name of the book reviewed in the International Herald Tribune of July 13-14 did not appear in the headline. It was "Dorothy Wordsworth," by Robert Gittings and Jo Manton (Oxford University Press).

Discovery Of Growth Held Tardy

(Continued from Page 1)

physical examination in March, and the growth was termed an "inflammatory pseudopolyp," a type not considered to have the potential of becoming malignant.

Outside doctors said Saturday that regardless of what had been done with the polyp found in 1984, their level of concern would have been heightened by the March findings of another polyp as well as hidden blood in the stool. Follow-up blood-stool tests were reported last week as negative by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

Nonetheless, the outside experts said they might have acted more vigorously after the March exam. "I personally am puzzled," said Dr. Marshall Bedine of Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

In terms of the growth of the tumor, he said, "a year could have made a fantastic difference. Four months still could have made a difference."

Dr. Bedine said he felt it would have been routine to use a barium enema X-ray and perhaps a colonoscopy after the first polyp was discovered.

Dr. Bergin Overholt, a gastrointestinal expert in Knoxville, Tennessee, who is past president of the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, said he did not want to "second-guess" advisers, both medical and political, of the president. Time may not have allowed him to have a colonoscopy.

Dr. Overholt, a developer of the colonoscope, said that the decision whether to use the instrument would have depended on what kind of polyp was found, since some types may be considered innocuous.

He said that "in the ideal situation, colonoscopy should have been done much earlier."

"But the circumstances surrounding the president are so complex, I would not criticize the care he received," Dr. Overholt said.

Doctors unconnected with the case and other experts said that the growth removed Saturday, because of its size, undoubtedly had been present for years, and would have been discovered last year if the tests had been done then.

Reagan Undergoes Successful Surgery for Tumor

(Continued from Page 1)

and felt lymph nodes in the area for signs of swelling, which might also be evidence of cancer.

Dr. Oller described it as "a no-touch" cancer procedure, one in which the surgeons avoid touching the polyp for fear of spreading cancer cells, if they were present, in the body.

Mr. Speakes said at a briefing Saturday evening that Mr. Reagan was receiving morphine as a local painkiller and would continue getting injections for "two days or so."

The polyp was first discovered Friday during an examination after the removal of another benign growth.

The president's medical team of seven military and civilian surgeons included two cancer specialists.

Saturday morning Mr. Reagan signed letters to the president pro tem of the Senate, Strom Thur-

mond, Republican of South Carolina, and to the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, temporarily transferring power to Mr. Bush.

The identical letters said in part: "I am about to undergo surgery during which time I will be briefly and temporarily incapable of discharging the constitutional powers and duties of the office of the president of the United States."

When Mr. Reagan resumed his constitutional authority, Mr. Speakes said the president told aides, "I feel fit as a fiddle."

In transferring power to Mr. Bush, Mr. Reagan did not invoke the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, which specifies the process of transfer of presidential power.

Mr. Reagan was expected to remain in his \$452-a-day hospital suite for seven to 10 days. The

White House was setting up communications and national security offices so that the president could run the government from the hospital during his recovery. The Naval medical facility is about 10 miles (15 kilometers) from the White House.

Dr. Rosenberg said total recovery should take six to eight weeks. The medical team included two cancer specialists, Dr. Bimal Ghosh, a naval commander who is head of surgical oncology at the naval hospital, and Dr. Rosenberg, chief of surgery at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda. Also on the team were Dr. Lee E. Smith, a professor of surgery at George Washington University; Colonel John Hutton of the U.S. Army, the assistant White House physician; Dr. T. Burton Smith, the White House physician, and Commander Edward Cattau, head of gastroenterology at the naval hospital. Dr.

Oller, head of the team, is chief of general surgery at the naval hospital.

Same Surgery for Brother

Mr. Reagan's older brother, J. Neil Reagan, underwent the same type of intestinal surgery as the president July 3 and was home in good health five days later, his wife, Bess, said Saturday. The Associated Press reported from Rancho Santa Fe, California.

One of the surgeons who operated on the president, Edward Cattau, said Neil Reagan was diagnosed for cancer of the colon.

Dr. Cattau told reporters after the president's operation that the president "would statistically have been at slightly higher increased risk" of cancer because "patients who have a family history of colon cancer are at somewhat increased risk of developing colon cancer."

Sudan's Ties With the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

bors. Since coming to office, the general has also been trying to improve ties with Ethiopia, and he said Saturday that he expected to meet with the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, while attending a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, this week.

"That will undoubtedly lead to closer relations," he said, "and if there are any outstanding problems, I'm sure we will overcome them."

He said that there had "so far been no positive response" to repeated requests to Sudanese rebel leaders to enter into negotiations with the Khartoum government.

He also spoke for the first time about recent negotiations in Khartoum between Sudan and the International Monetary Fund.

He said that no new agreements had been worked out but that talks would continue on the rescheduling of Sudan's debts and on the possibility of additional aid.

U.S. Spy Losses Found More Serious

(Continued from Page 1)

arriving at ships and bases where Mr. Whitworth was stationed.

An intelligence source said the messages would provide insights into all aspects of the Navy, from mundane maintenance schedules to sensitive reports on the performance of weapons and ships in training exercises.

The officials said the information they assert that Mr. Walker and his associates provided the Soviet Union would not allow Soviet analysts to crack codes now used by the navy because the coding machines have been changed and because the key lists for each of its facilities change each day.

Neither Mr. Walker nor Mr. Whitworth has cooperated with prosecutors, frustrating efforts to assess fully the damage caused.

The government has charged that Mr. Whitworth, who served in the navy for 23 years, was recruited into the spy ring by Mr. Walker as early as 1975 and was paid at least \$328,000 for secret information.

He was trained in satellite communications at the Army Communications School in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, according to the federal indictment. In 1975 he became a chief petty officer in charge of the satellite communications division at the navy's base in Diego Garcia. A year later he was transferred to the carrier Constellation and was responsible for all communications systems.

From 1979 to 1982 he was stationed at the Alameda Naval Air Station as Message Center chief.

Officials said Mr. Whitworth began passing information to Soviet agents in the mid-1970s, when the navy was converting its communi-

cations from high-frequency radio transmissions to transmissions via satellite.

Radio communications by satellite are protected in several ways, they said. The frequencies used to broadcast are kept secret and cannot be easily discerned. The broadcasts are transmitted in code and cannot be deciphered without both a code machine and the cryptographic key list, which is changed regularly.

When the Pueblo, a navy spy ship, was captured in 1968, some of its encryption machines were passed to the Soviet Union, intelligence officials said.

The service chose not to replace these because they could not be used to decipher codes without both the frequencies over which communications are transmitted and the key lists, the officials said.

An intelligence source said another reason for not immediately replacing the machines was the cost of changing them throughout the navy. He said that a new generation of equipment was being phased in through the 1970s, but it was decided that some risks could be taken, deferring the costs, as key lists were so carefully guarded.

The officials say that if the Soviet Union knew the frequencies over which coded communications were being broadcast from satellites, it could station a trawler nearby and record the coded traffic. Later, with the key lists and machines, the code could be broken.

The federal indictment said that Mr. Whitworth accumulated key lists and key cards for some time before giving them over to Mr. Walker.

DOONESBURY



Angola Walks Out of Talks, Blames Votes in U.S. Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

officials have visited each other's capitals in the course of the mediation effort.

The United States has been trying to work out an arrangement by which South Africa would allow United Nations-supervised independence of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, while the 25,000 Cuban combat troops in Angola would be withdrawn. Earlier this year an agreement was believed near, but recent military moves by South Africa and the Angolan statement Saturday have raised obstacles.

Despite the Angolan announcement, the American negotiator, Chester A. Crocker, who is assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the efforts would continue. He said that if the Angolans believed the United States was reversing course, "they will be losing an opportunity and evading key decisions."

The Angolan action followed passage Thursday by the House of

Representatives of a foreign aid bill that included repeal of the 1976 Clark amendment. The amendment blocked American assistance to the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In 1975 and 1976, after Portugal granted Angola independence, the United States and South Africa aided the UNITA movement against rival Marxist forces supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Marxists eventually prevailed and established a government.

The American aid, provided covertly through the Central Intelligence Agency, provoked criticism in Congress, and the Clark amendment was passed. UNITA continued to receive support from South Africa, however, and still controls southeast Angola.

The Senate earlier this year repealed the Clark amendment as part of a State Department funding bill. The House and Senate versions must be reconciled and signed by the president before the repeal becomes law.

Mr. Crocker said, however, that even if the repeal became law, "there are no plans" to aid UNITA.

Continue Talks, Both Urge Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa appealed Saturday to Angola to negotiate directly with South Africa if necessary, without the mediation of Washington. Reuters reported from Pretoria.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Marines Cutting Out
Closely Shorn Look

The U.S. Marine Corps has called its 1,250 guards at 127 U.S. embassies, consulates and missions abroad to forgo their super-short haircuts, warning that the close crop makes off-duty marines potential targets for terrorists.

A spokesman said the step was taken mainly in response to the June 19 killing of four off-duty marines at a sidewalk cafe in San Salvador. Regulations will continue to require "neatly trimmed" hair.

Notes About People

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger brushes aside rumors that he will leave his post, saying the time to go is "when you're tired," and he's not tired. The Washington Post reports. Most frequently mentioned as likely successors are John G. Tower, former Texas senator and currently chief U.S. negotiator on strategic weapons at the Geneva arms talks, and Drew Lewis, transportation secretary from 1981 to 1983 and now chairman of Warner Amex, a cable television company.



Jody Powell

Jody Powell, former presidential press secretary to his fellow Georgian, Jimmy Carter, was pleased when NBC broadcast a Wimbledon highlight feature on Mr. Carter playing tennis. But he was less pleased on noticing that the background music was "Marching Through Georgia," celebrating Sherman's destructive march across the state during the Civil War. Mr. Powell said, "Some idiot who probably knew three Georgia songs — 'Sweet Georgia Brown,' 'Georgia on My Mind' and 'Marching Through Georgia,' had one chance in three and blew it."

Law Group Honors
Book Called 'Racist'

One of the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel awards at its annual convention last week went to "The Burden of Brown — Thirty Years of School Desegregation," by Raymond Wolters, a history professor at the University of Delaware. David Garrow, an associate professor of political science at the City College of New York, has called the book "clearly racist in tone and sentiment." Other reviews have been favorable.

A bar association spokesman said that "any winning entry is not necessarily the point of view of the ABA."

Mr. Wolters writes that the U.S. Supreme Court erred, in its landmark 1954 ruling in *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* that public schools could not be segregated, by engaging in "sociological theorizing that suggested that actual racial mixing was called for, not just an end to state-enforced segregation."

Short Takes

New Haven, Connecticut, has spent \$250,000 in nine years in a thus-far successful effort to stop neighboring North Haven from building a shopping mall. Hundreds of American downtowns have fallen into decline as shopping malls rose nearby. Frank Spink of the Urban Land Institute, a Washington research group, says, "Lots of cities would like to stop malls in their suburbs, but New Haven has set a record."

Northeast Forests
Show Regeneration

The woodlands of the northeastern United States, once almost destroyed by farmers and loggers, have gradually and naturally regenerated and expanded until they cover two-thirds of the region's land area, The New York Times reports.

Today, they constitute what some authorities believe to be the richest forestland in the country, rivaled only by the conifer stands of the Southeast and the Pacific Northwest. James R. Grace, an assistant professor of forestry at Pennsylvania State University and a recognized authority, says the Northeast "probably has the highest concentration of forests in the United States."

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE



Senator Robert J. Dole

Dole Protests
'Surrender
To Deficit'

By Jonathan Fuchringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The crack in Republican unity has widened with Senator Robert J. Dole, the majority leader, accusing President Ronald Reagan and both parties in the House of Representatives of "surrendering to the deficit."

The sharp remark Friday by the senator from Kansas reflects the anger in Senate Republican ranks that developed when the president dropped support for the Senate's plan to freeze Social Security cost-of-living adjustments and declined to insist on specific spending cuts in return.

House Democrats, led by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, and House Republicans had insisted that no change be made in the cost-of-living adjustment.

"They're saying they've got a deal," Senator Dole said. "I don't know if it's a deal. I think it's surrendering to the deficit."

White House officials said Friday that some Senate Republicans were so angry about the budget developments that they said they would not help the president on his proposed tax overhaul.

The unhappiness could affect the chances for a compromise, especially if the Republicans cannot get enough additional domestic spending cuts from the House to satisfy them.

"I think it's pretty much up in the air," Senator Dole said. "There are a lot of mad Republicans."

In taking aim at members of both parties, Senator Dole said: "Democrats and a few noisy House Republicans want to play politics. They never made a hard choice in their lives."

The "noisy Republicans" was a pointed reference to Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, who has been playing up his role in getting the president to drop the freeze on Social Security and other pension programs.

A senior White House official said Friday that administration officials had underestimated what the reaction from Senate Republicans would be over the decision to drop the Social Security freeze.

Reagan Veto
On Aid Bill
Is a Strong
Possibility

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There is a strong possibility that President Ronald Reagan will veto the foreign aid authorization bill passed Thursday by the House of Representatives if it is not changed drastically in a conference compromise, high-ranking officials in the administration have said.

A State Department official said Friday that both the House bill and the Senate version, approved in May, provided about \$1 billion less than the president wanted. The House bill authorized \$12.6 billion; the Senate version allocated \$12.8 billion.

The officials made it clear that the administration considered the House bill particularly objectionable because of several amendments limiting the president's power in foreign affairs.

The amendments include a ban on the sale of advanced military arms to Jordan until it recognizes and negotiates with Israel; a ban on military and economic aid to Mozambique until it expels most of its foreign advisers; a sharp reduction in military aid to the Philippines; a ban on holding even indirect talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization; and the withholding of aid to Lebanon until seven kidnapped or missing Americans are returned.

The administration also repeated its concern about congressional moves to impose sanctions on South Africa until it takes steps to end apartheid.

The Senate on Thursday approved a less sweeping set of measures than was passed earlier by the House. The administration applauded the Senate leadership's ability to avoid the more drastic House version but still criticized sanctions as being the wrong approach toward South Africa.

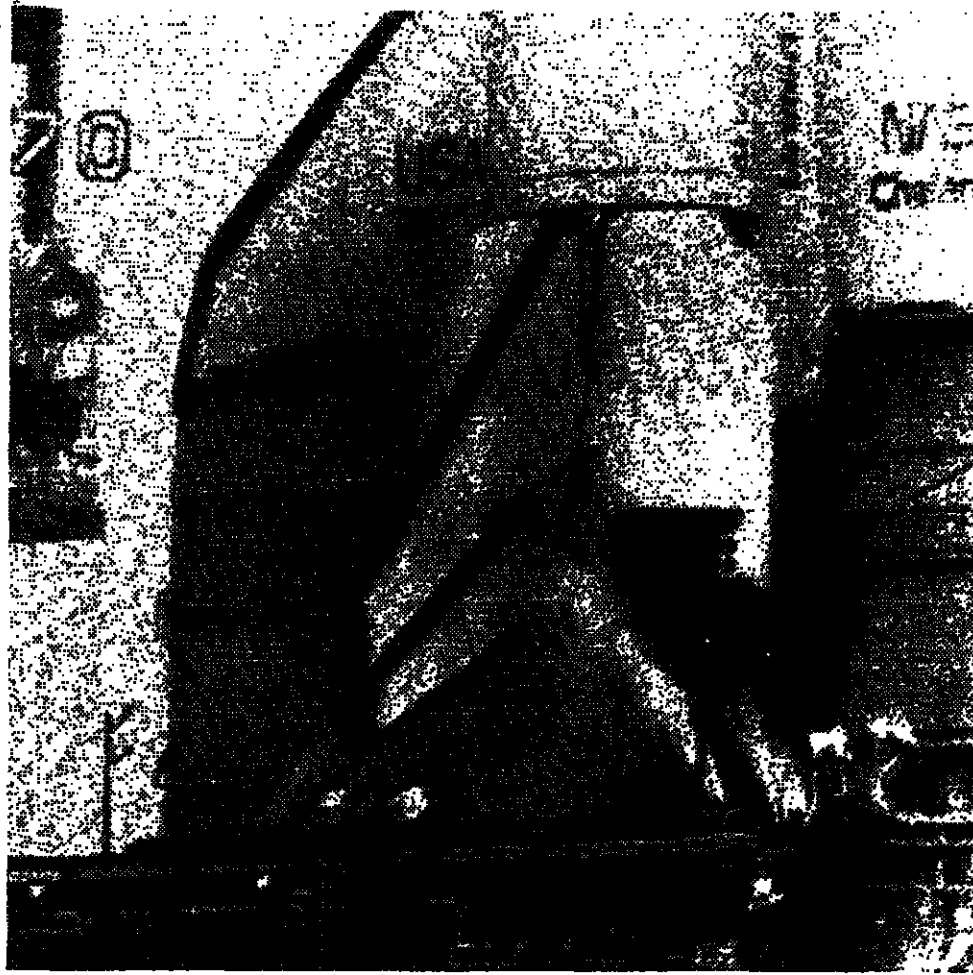
Under the procedures followed in Congress in recent years, funds for foreign aid can be allocated even if there is no foreign aid authorization bill.

In the absence of an authorization bill, money for foreign aid has been allocated in what are called continuing resolutions or catchall spending bills, which include funds for other federal agencies. Such resolutions have generally contained fewer restrictive measures of the type included in the House bill.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said of the House measure: "There are a number of features in this bill to which we have serious objections. There is a near billion-dollar shortfall in the total funding."

He added: "Also, we believe the mix of economic and security aid is not in keeping with the real needs and the threat that we face in a number of countries. They have fallen more into the economic area and less into the security area in many instances. Also, there are certain restrictions on executive authority that we object to. We will seek improvements in conference."

A State Department official said that if a House-Senate conference did not produce an aid authorization greater than the \$12.6 billion passed by the House, the administration would seek a supplemental aid bill.



The main engines of Challenger were sprayed with water Friday after they shut down.

Actuator Suspected in Shuttle Abort
Device Is Linked to Failure of an Engine Valve to Close

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The space shuttle Challenger probably aborted its launch Friday because a mechanical device called an actuator failed to move a valve that allows cooling fluid into an engine chamber, NASA has announced.

James Ball of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Saturday from the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, that "we won't know we have the culprit" until technicians "get into the engine and remove suspect components."

But, he added, "engineers feel strongly enough that they want to get their hands on that actuator to verify that it was the problem."

The actuator moves a valve to regulate the amount of supercooled liquid hydrogen that chills the engine chamber before hydrogen fuel floods the chamber and the engine burns at full throttle.

The valve on the No. 2 engine failed to close Friday, and Challenger's computers sensed the problem immediately and ordered

the three shuttle engines to shut down three seconds before liftoff.

Launch pad workers were due to strip down parts of the engine Sunday and remove at least four components that could have triggered the launch abort, including the suspected actuator.

"A second launch attempt is at least seven to 10 days off, or even longer," Mr. Ball said. "We'll know a great deal more on Monday when launch directors have a full-scale

management meeting about what to do next."

Adding to the uncertainty about a new launch date is the scheduled arrival in Florida on Sunday of the space shuttle Columbia, which has just completed an 18-month overhaul at the Rockwell International plant in California.

When Columbia arrives at Kennedy Space Center, all four shuttles will be at the Florida space center for the first time.

Atlantis, the only one of the four that has not flown, is due to be moved Monday to the Vehicle Assembly Building to be joined to its two solid rocket boosters and its huge external tank.

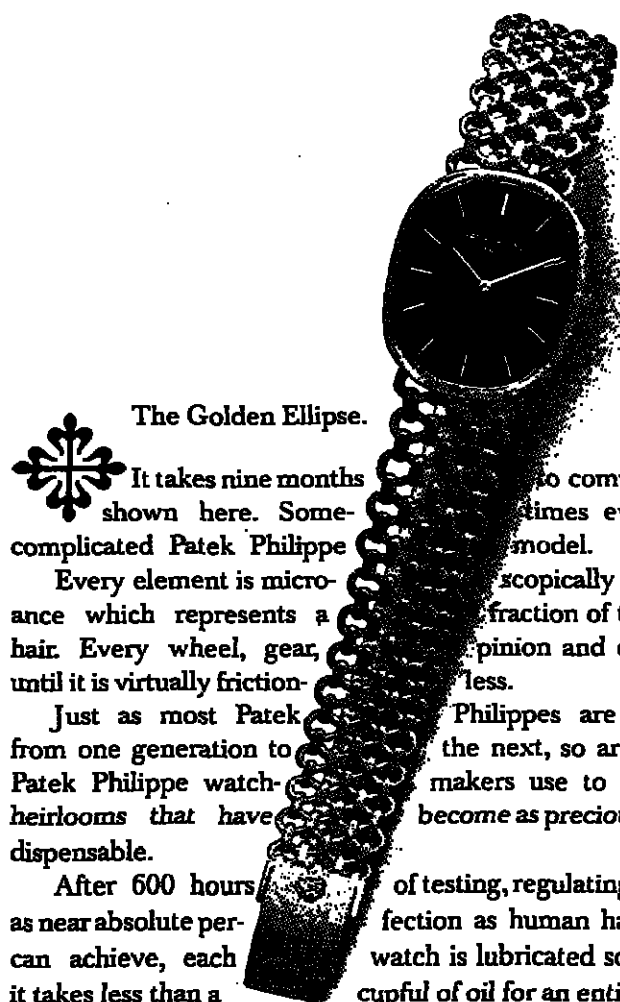
It was scheduled for an engine firing on July 30, but that test may be postponed, depending on how long Challenger's flight is delayed.

2 Senior Soviet Officers
Killed on Active Duty

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two senior Soviet officers with the naval air force were killed recently while on active duty, the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported Sunday.

Death notices in the newspaper said that Major General Alexei M. Sidorov, a deputy commander, and Colonel Viktor P. Kokorev died "while performing service duties" and gave no further details. Major General Sidorov was said to have been a veteran of World War II.

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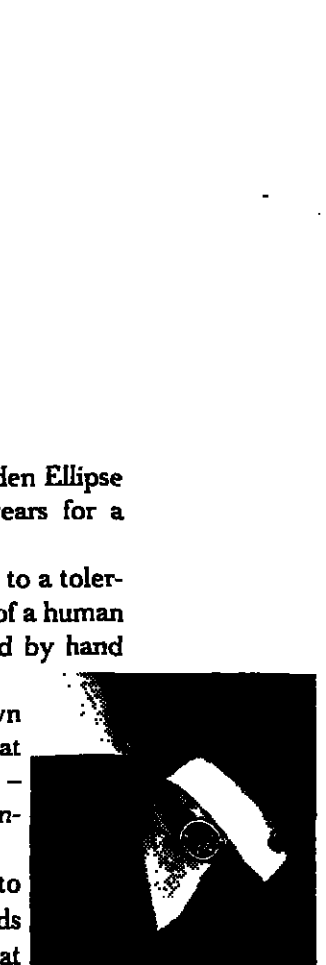
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White House Debating Future Policy Toward Syria

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that as long as Syria may be helpful in gaining the release of seven American hostages in Lebanon, President Ronald Reagan is ready to be restrained toward the Damascus government.

But, beneath the surface, two administration debates are under way.

A tactical debate centers on whether, as a price for Syrian help on the hostages, the United States should ignore and deny what it has described until recently as a Syrian role in terrorism.

This issue was joined last week when Mr. Reagan omitted Syria from a list of nations purportedly sponsoring terrorism and the State Department sidestepped the question of possible Syrian involvement in two suicide car bombings in southern Lebanon.

A second debate, over basic policy, is whether the United States is willing to cooperate with Syria in some areas despite differences in fundamental interests.

A U.S. diplomat put it this way: "Are we able to manage differences over the Middle East peace process and terrorism generally so that we can work in complementary ways where we have overlapping interests, namely in seeking Lebanese stability and in preventing a takeover of Lebanon by Islamic fundamentalists under Iranian influence?"

But to pro-Israeli activists and some U.S. officials, the issue is not whether the United States is able to manage the differences, but how this is to be done. They say they do not want to foreclose tough public talk and subsequent military action.

Similar arguments have pervaded U.S. policy toward Syria for more than a decade, beginning with the arrangement by Henry A. Kissinger, secretary of state at the time, of a Syrian-Israeli troop separation agreement on the Golan

Heights in 1974. For five years after that, Syria received U.S. aid.

But a low period began in 1979, when Syria condemned the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Later, the Syrians were critical of U.S. efforts to broaden the peace process in the Middle East, and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to clashes with Syrian forces. The chaos in Lebanon took the lives of almost 500 U.S. servicemen and diplomats.

Once the marines left Lebanon, some U.S. diplomats said, Syria and the United States had something in common in Lebanon, namely a desire to keep Islamic radicals and Iranian influence from taking over. But these arguments did

'Are we able to manage differences over the Middle East peace process and terrorism generally so that we can work in complementary ways where we have overlapping interests?'

—A U.S. Diplomat

not get far in view of the U.S. position that Syria was playing a role in terrorism.

Syria's help in bringing about the release of the 39 hostages held in Lebanon gave the diplomats more room for their ideas. Their hand was strengthened when Syria said last week that it would work to improve security at Beirut airport and was maneuvering behind the scenes to obtain the release of the remaining seven American hostages.

This opened the door for some officials in the Near East Asian Bureau and the Office of Counterterrorism in the State Department to raise questions about exactly what Syria's role has been in terrorism.

They concede that Syria could have stopped much of the

terrorist activity, that some terrorist groups were being supplied through Damascus airport and that terrorists were operating in territory held by Syrian forces. But, as an official said: "There is no evidence of Syrian control, guidance or encouragement."

Other officials, such as those in the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, see evidence of Syrian participation at every stage, not least public statements by President Hafez al-Assad extolling the virtues of martyrdom through terrorist suicide. Officials also agree that there is evidence of Syrian direction in an attempt to assassinate King Hussein of Jordan.

In any event, officials said the combination of skepticism about Syrian terrorism from parts of the State Department and Syrian help on the hostages proved sufficient to persuade Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to show restraint.

Officials in the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House who favor a harder line fear that a show of restraint may be read by Mr. Assad as a sign of weakness.

These officials say that Mr. Assad may be willing to help on the hostage issue for his own reasons, even if the United States persists in accusing Syria of supporting terrorism.

"If he gets them free, it will prove he runs Lebanon," an official said.

Those for and against a tough line agree on Syrian goals in Lebanon. These goals, they say, are Syrian predominance by maintaining a disproportionate political role for Lebanese Christians over Moslems, by limiting the power of Shiites whose primary loyalty is to Iran and by avoiding a military clash with Israel. The officials agreed that all these interests overlapped with U.S. interests.

But the weight of opinion in the State Department and on the National Security Council staff, according to officials, is that despite overlapping U.S.-Syrian interests in Lebanon, Mr. Assad would not cooperate to free the hostages if the United States were to continue its public criticism of Syria.



The Associated Press

Mourner Shot at South African Funeral

A man attending the funeral of a woman run over by a police vehicle last week was shot in the legs Saturday in Katlehong, east of Johannesburg, reportedly when police fired on a group of mourners. The man, Patrick Tshabalala, was among 30 persons injured in the incident, one of several violent clashes over the weekend in black townships near the South African capital.

PLO Said to Pick List of Palestinians to Join Talks With U.S.

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The Palestine Liberation Organization has submitted to Jordan a list of 10 to 15 Palestinians whom it has approved to take part in talks with the United States about ending the Arab-Israeli conflict, according to Palestinian and other sources.

The sources said Saturday that the list of possible participants in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or "joint group," as it is to be called, would be given by Jordan to the Reagan administration as soon as Secretary of State George P. Shultz returns to Washington this week. Mr. Shultz is on a visit to Asia.

The submission of the list could set the stage for a meeting later this month between the joint group and Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to discuss American recognition of the PLO and moves to revive Middle East peace talks.

The Reagan administration has been reluctant to enter talks with a joint group if such negotiations would not lead eventually to broader peace talks including Israel. Israel has repeatedly refused to negoti-

ate under any conditions with known members of the PLO.

The list would also remove what has been a major barrier to efforts to revive the peace process: the reluctance of the PLO to nominate Palestinians who are not its leaders or activists as members of the joint delegation.

The sources said Jordan and the PLO hoped the Palestinians on the list would be acceptable to the Reagan administration, because none is a member of the organization's leadership or is associated with its military groups. At the same time, virtually all are said to be members of the Palestine National Council, which serves as an unofficial Palestinian parliament. Jordan and the PLO consider the council to be part of the organization, but the United States does not.

Washington has refused to recognize or even talk to the PLO unless it explicitly endorses United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize Israel's right to exist.

The sources said Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, encountered considerable resistance before winning the support of the organization's leadership for nominating

members of the Palestine National Council to a joint delegation.

King Hussein of Jordan, during an April visit to Washington, said that the PLO and Jordan had agreed to negotiate peace with Israel at an international conference on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 and that Mr. Arafat was prepared to endorse these resolutions explicitly. Mr. Arafat has not done so, but he has not publicly disagreed with Hussein's assertions.

Neither Jordanian nor PLO sources would identify the people named on the list, citing concerns for the candidates' safety. Several live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, the officials said.

Palestinian sources said that the PLO's Executive Committee and the Central Committee of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, of which Mr. Arafat is the head, approved last week in Tunis the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the Americans.

Mohammed Milhem, a former West Bank mayor and member of the PLO Executive Committee, denied Saturday that the leadership had approved a list of names for presentation to Jordan. He said, however, that the group had agreed

on the principles for selection. First, he said, Palestinian members of the delegation should be Palestine National Council members who "speak good English and understand the American mentality."

Second, he said, they have to agree to take part. He said some council members had refused because of safety concerns or ideological objections.

Third, he said, they have to be fairly low-ranking or not highly visible members of the council, as well as equal in rank and number to the Jordanian delegation members. He said no final list of names had been presented to Jordan in his presence.

But other Palestinians and sources close to the talks said that PLO leaders were reluctant to acknowledge publicly that the list had been submitted because they were afraid that the United States would embarrass the organization and damage its credibility by rejecting the nominees.

Jordanian officials and PLO leaders have said in recent interviews that they envision a peace process that would begin with a meeting between Mr. Murphy and a low-level joint Jordanian-Palestinian group nominated by these offi-

cials, the organization would give the Reagan administration an endorsement of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

In exchange, by this scenario, the Reagan administration would recognize the PLO and endorse the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians in a state federated with Jordan. Then an international peace conference, including all parties in the conflict, would be convened.

It is uncertain whether this scenario is possible, given the Reagan administration's opposition to Soviet participation at such a conference and Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO under any circumstances.

Man Flees Over Berlin Wall

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Under fire by border guards, an 18-year-old East German man scaled the Berlin Wall on Saturday and jumped to the West. The West Berlin police said East German border guards fired two shots at the man but missed. The man, who was not identified, sprained his left ankle, police said.

Syrian Observers Head for Beirut to Aid in Militia Plan

Reuters

BEIRUT — Syrian observers headed Sunday for Beirut with orders to speed efforts to end anarchy in the city.

In an effort to halt friction between Moslems in Beirut, five Syrian officers were due in the capital to join a committee coordinating a plan to disarm West Beirut's militia, official sources said. The Syrians will act as observers.

The committee, headed by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, holds its first full session Monday, a week after Lebanese Moslem leaders agreed on a plan to try to halt fighting between the Shiites and Sunnis, Druze and Palestinians.

Snipers sealed all roads linking Christian east and Moslem-controlled West Beirut after overnight artillery, rocket and machine-gun clashes on the Green Line battlefield and in nearby hills, security sources said Sunday.

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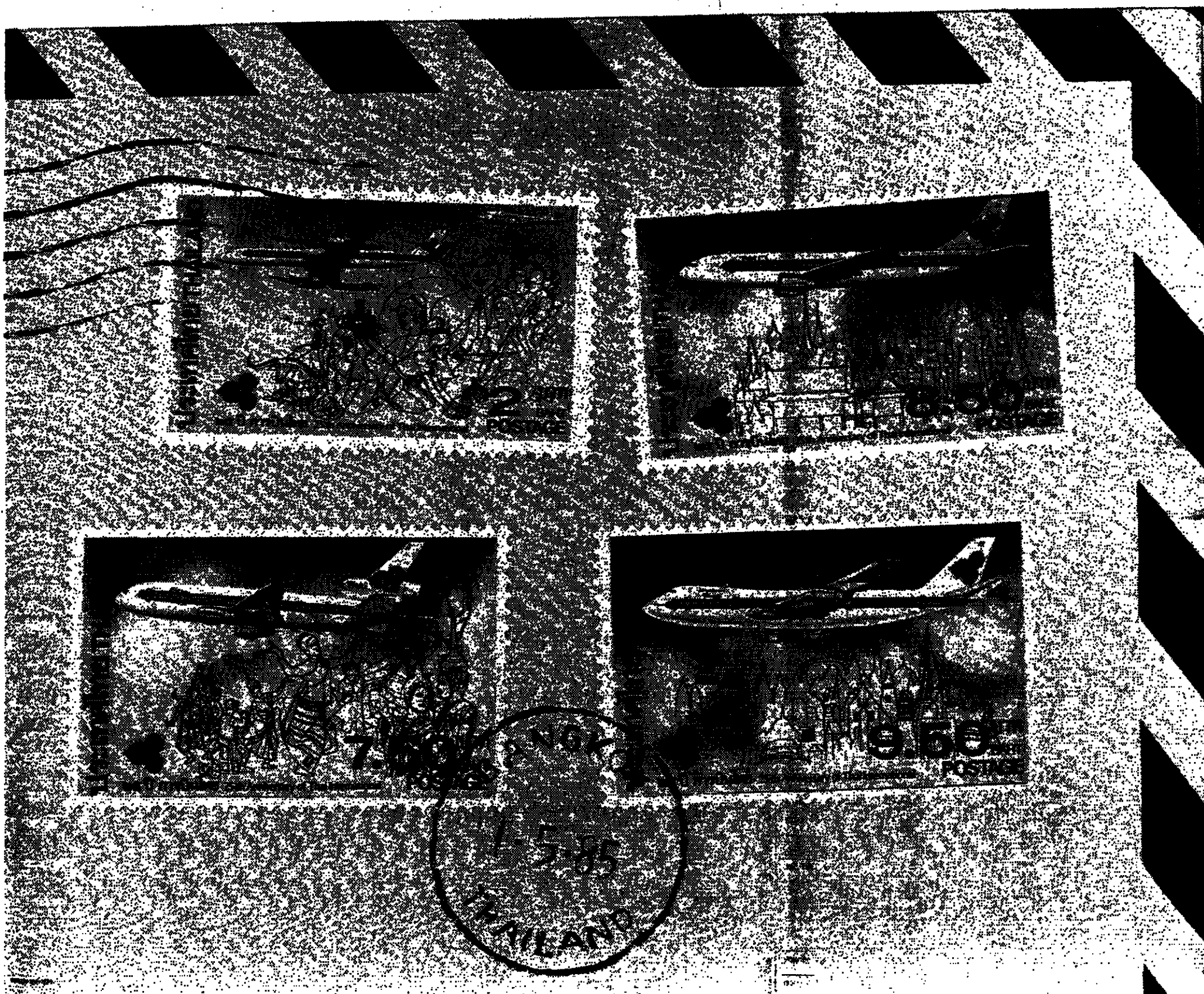
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Women's Work in Nairobi

Can the women of the world unite and find enough common ground to overcome, at least for the moment, the political, religious and economic differences that divide them? That is the test before the United Nations Women's Decade conference scheduled to open in Nairobi today. Many signs are encouraging. Key issues in the draft conference document and even the rules of procedure have been in dispute. Underlying these disagreements are the familiar political issues that disrupted two previous UN women's conferences. As half of the world's population, women are necessarily involved in these controversies. But discussions of them conducted under UN auspices almost inevitably produce sterile posturing.

Leticia Stahani, the Filipino diplomat who will preside over the conference, recognizes that some political issues are unavoidable. But, like many among the more than 10,000 delegates, she hopes that the delegates can still focus on the dismal social and economic conditions that remain the common lot of most women.

The Washington-based Population Reference Bureau says: "Over half of the world's 2.4 billion women are Asian; another 20 percent live in the less developed countries of Africa and Latin America. Globally nearly 50 percent of all women are of childbearing age and will probably have a total of three to four children. Thus, whatever additional roles women as-

sume, that of motherhood remains the most basic throughout the world." Yet women are also a major part of the world labor force, primarily doing back-breaking work that pays little or nothing, even as they struggle to bear and rear children and run their households.

These problems are nowhere more evident than on the continent where the conference is being held. In Kenya a woman can expect to bear eight children while working longer hours than her husband. Her chances of dying in childbirth are 20 times greater than for women in the United States. Even in a country where famine is not rampant, almost 10 percent of children will die before the age of 5.

As Blaine Harden has reported (HT, July 10), many Kenyan women want desperately to avoid another pregnancy but cannot because their husbands demand more children as a proof of their virility and because contraceptives are not readily available. Many resort to crudely performed abortions; one of four admissions to a leading hospital in Nairobi is for a botched abortion attempt. And yet the U.S. government has cut off aid to Kenya's major family planning agency and, through other policy changes, may soon terminate help for other grass-roots and church-run projects.

Delegates from all countries have something to contribute, and to account for, in Nairobi.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

In many parts of the world, death, not birth control, determines the size of a family. When a country has too many mouths to feed, its children are the first to die. That is why America has long been committed to family planning programs. One would assume that this commitment has been deepened by the famine in Ethiopia and the probability of many more famines elsewhere. It has, and it hasn't.

Congress voted in the spring for the largest one-time increase in funding for overseas population programs. But that commitment has now run afoul of legislators concerned about reports of forcible abortions in China. Surely that concern can be acknowledged without sacrificing the commitment.

But that is not the way of Senator Jesse Helms. His amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill denies all American support to all population agencies that work in any country said to permit coerced abortions —

even if none of the agencies use U.S. funds there. Under that proposal the United Nations, which works in China, would lose American money even though no UN funds have ever been spent for abortion-related activities.

Much more sensible is the approach of Senator Nancy Kassebaum. Her proposal, and that of Representative Olympia Snowe in the House, would direct that no U.S. money can go either directly or through other agencies to countries said to encourage coerced abortion.

What is or is not happening in China remains a distressing question. But it also has become a handy excuse for legislators who oppose voluntary abortion and sometimes all artificial contraception, and who want to cripple American aid to family planning abroad.

Coerced abortion is an atrocity. But larger atrocities may lie in store if the world population keeps growing at its present rate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Wise Israeli Judgment

Even as its air force again claimed an eye for an eye in Lebanon last week, Israel's judicial arm declared private vengeance by Jews against Arabs to be terrorism and murder. At considerable political cost, this hard-pressed democracy will jail some of its most dedicated pioneers and decorated soldiers to proclaim the sanctity of life and law.

Such an assertion of legal limits even in the midst of a terror war deserves wide admiration. But for the right reason, Israel's concern for justice for the Arabs under its administration is no mere magnanimity. It is a vital act of self-definition, an effort to add moral armor to Israel's military strength.

After a 13-month trial, three settlers were convicted of murder and 12 of crimes ranging from manslaughter to belonging to a terrorist organization. They were not from some military fringe. They included revered army offi-

cials and West Bank pioneers who justified their plots against Arab students, politicians and a Moslem holy shrine as self-defense.

Many Israelis think of them not as terrorists but as an underground that is necessary to avenge or deter Arab assaults on Jewish settlers. And now that the trial has ended, the clamor for clemency will become a potent political issue, dividing an already tense coalition cabinet. The government will be asked how it dares to jail its sons so soon after releasing 1,150 convicted Palestinian terrorists in exchange for three Israeli prisoners.

Even a light punishment would not obliterate the symbolic value of the verdict. All too often Israelis complain that they are judged by a double standard, held to higher norms than are their enemies. To their everlasting credit, that is also how they judge themselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Only the PRI May Govern

Mexico's electoral system, as again displayed last week, is an undemocratic anomaly. Citizens may vote for parties of their choice, but only one of them, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, is allowed to win. This puts Mexico in the uncomfortable company of Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Cuba and Nicaragua — the other Latin governments that permit no significant opposition. That is odd company for a society long associated with the cause of Latin American democracy.

Why Mexicans put up with this anomaly is something of a riddle. They have largely surrendered their political life to the electoral machine of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI. For 56 years they have permitted it to elect every president, every state governor, most mayors and the overwhelming majority of each national Congress.

The party used to boast, with some justice, that it repaid this trust by substituting stability, liberty and economic development for the pre-revolutionary upheaval and decline. But those gains have long since been absorbed. Modern Mexico is an increasingly urban, in-

dustrial and complex society that should not have to suffer monopoly rule. The unofficial election results from last week's balloting suggest a desire for change. But they also suggest that the desire will continue to be frustrated.

The National Action Party was thought to have a shot at one or two state governorships in northern Mexico. To beat back the challenge the PRI used all its weapons, from the open flaunting of patronage to instances of apparently outright fraud. Reports accumulate about absent poll watchers, suspicious voter lists, missing ballot boxes, tampered with uncounted ballots, subtotals reported in implausibly round numbers. Even so, the National Action Party may have captured an unprecedented number of congressional seats.

The PRI's component units theoretically provide indirect representation for workers, peasants and other population groups. But it has become mainly a permanent bureaucracy, governing through patronage and riddled with corruption clear to the top. Mexico preaches something better, and deserves it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JULY 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: ... 'Nobody Seriously Hurt'

WASHINGTON — In the Washington Star: When you read the headlines through Which tell about an accident. Your feelings are uncommon blue. And life seems full of discontent Until you read the tardy phrase Appended by the scribe alert: "Nobody seriously hurt." The auto and the streetcar meet — "Nobody seriously hurt." The fruit crop fails, the trusts grow strong. The comet flares across the sky. The voice of protest shows how wrong Are half the arts that people play; The umpire holds the mob at bay. The summer girl is still a flirt. And yet the old world goes its way — "Nobody seriously hurt."

1935: French March on Bastille Day

PARIS — Paris was the scene of the most grandiose celebrations of the Quatorze Juillet since the fall of the Bastille and of the greatest military display since the Victory March of 1919. Ideal summer weather favored three mammoth demonstrations inspired, respectively, by the nation's power, the old revolutionary spirit of France and the modern authoritarian tendencies. Fifty thousand soldiers, sailors and airmen marched down the Champs-Élysées, while 607 airplanes, flying overhead, drowned the cheering of the crowds. At the site of the old Bastille that fell before a people's fury, 150,000 people marched to revolutionary hymns, while at the other end of the city, 60,000 men also marched, but in silence, proclaiming by their discipline that the Republic tomorrow shall be united and orderly.

China Deserves Better Marks for Population Control

By Marshall Green

WASHINGTON — Today there is a basic convergence of American and Chinese strategic interests in Asia, but current good relations cannot be taken for granted. The American debate over China's population policy touches on a very sensitive issue of national sovereignty and could undermine relations between the two nations.

In China, home of one-fourth of the world's people, population stresses are everywhere evident, especially in overcrowding and

total fertility rate of 1.7. However, we do not talk about a 1.7 total fertility rate goal, for this would likewise be self-defeating.

Even with a 1.7 fertility rate by the year 2000, China's population would peak at 1.34 billion by 2025, according to demographers in China's State Statistics Bureau.

Economic incentives have been part of the government's efforts. Couples who pledge to

As to reports of frequent physical pressure on women to undergo abortion or sterilization, my latest trip to China uncovered nothing to substantiate these charges. On the other hand, I am in no position to deny their veracity. But I met no one, American or Chinese, who believed that there were more than isolated cases of physical force applied to women to undergo abortion or sterilization.

It was my general impression, based on many conversations, that there are certainly psychological pressures on women with children to be sterilized, but the same pressures apparently are not applied regarding abortions. Evidence in support of this distinction is the fact that the Chinese abortion rate of 25 per 100 live births is 40 percent lower than the U.S. rate of 42 abortions per 100 live births.

It must be re-emphasized that the coercive actions and incidents of infanticide opposed by the United States are also opposed by China, which is seeking to deal with the problems of excessive preference for sons not only through law but also by long-term social and economic measures that will raise the status of women in their families and communities.

In developing countries, a strong motivation for having many children is in the absence of support for elderly parents in the absence of any other form of old-age security. The Chinese government has initiated care for its older citizens and now has a network of old people's homes at the village level.

Public education efforts in support of smaller families and equality of the sexes

are substantial. The model family depicted on posters and in the media is increasingly father, mother and daughter.

China is also stressing better education and literacy for all. That, together with rising standards of living and higher income potential of women, will probably, in the long run, be the most effective step in coping with the mistreatment of women, girls and female infants that is so widely prevalent in traditional societies throughout the world.

It is unfortunate that the American press has provided little coverage of these broader social and economic measures, for they are important elements of China's total effort to stabilize population growth. It is doubly unfortunate because press reports of China's population program have been seized upon by certain U.S. congressional and other groups opposed to family planning as an excuse to begin dismantling U.S. population assistance programs, including support for the UN Fund for Population Activities.

It was made clear to me by officials in Beijing that these U.S. moves are regarded by China as a national affront. This turn of events should be of concern to anyone interested in Chinese-American relations as well as in the effects of rampant population growth in the developing world. China, far more than any other developing country, is earnestly seeking to solve a population problem that threatens the stability of China and the interests of generations to come.

The writer, a retired diplomat, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The coercive actions and incidents of infanticide opposed by the United States are also opposed by China.

pollution. Per capita cropland is one-third the world average, fresh water one-fourth, grassland one-half, forested land one-eighth.

If China were to maintain a fertility rate as low as 2.3 children per family, its population would stabilize in the year 2080 at 2.13 billion — double its current size. Even if the country had an average of only two children per family, its population would not stabilize until the year 2050, and then at over 1.5 billion. These alarming projections explain the great urgency of China's efforts to slow its population growth, and why the government in 1979 announced the goal of a one-child family.

Dr. Liang Jimin of the State Family Planning Commission explained: "If we publicly advocated a two-child family (or total fertility rate of 2), we would end up with norms closer to three; and thus, when we advocate a one-child norm, we hope at best to end up with a

have no more than one child receive a series of benefits including a small monthly financial grant from the government. Upon the birth of a second child these privileges are withdrawn, and for each succeeding birth escalating penalty taxes must be paid.

Officials at all levels affirm that the government resolutely condemns infanticide and mistreatment of women, including coercive abortion and sterilization. These are termed "intolerable crimes." But officials freely admit that government laws and policies on these matters are sometimes violated, as, indeed, they point out, laws are sometimes violated in all countries. Violations are intentionally publicized by the government, according to Chinese sources, in order to stress their illegality. In fact, reports by Western critics have relied heavily on incidents widely reported by the government-controlled press.

Exit Stockman Leaving A Dangerous Example

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, the retiring budget director, leaves government to a chorus of praise unrivaled for any cabinet-level official since Henry A. Kissinger. The parallels between the two men are deep and disturbing.

Mr. Stockman, like Mr. Kissinger, is a favorite of the Washington establishment, honored for his brilliance, admired for his technique and spared from accountability for the policy disasters in his area of responsibility.

In the case of David Stockman, I write those words with great sadness, for I had a personal affection for and relationship with him which I certainly did not have with Mr. Kissinger. I met Mr. Stockman when he was a student at Harvard, played a minor middleman role in obtaining his first Washington job as a congressional staff aide and watched admiringly the flowering of his career.

In a book published five years ago, I focused on Mr. Stockman as an exemplar of the "best and brightest" of the younger generation of conservatives. He became the most powerful and influential member of that generation, and the "czar" who makes his fate all the more important to understand and lament.

Mr. Stockman was corrupted by a particularly insidious part of the Washington power game, a game that only Mr. Kissinger, in my memory, has played with comparable skill. He portrayed himself to the key figures in Congress, the press and the other parts of the permanent Washington power structure as the "reasonable man," striving to advance intelligent policy against the "crazies" — those he characterized as ideologues and ignoramus who were his colleagues in the administration.

At the same time he portrayed himself to those colleagues as an invaluable asset to them, because of his influence and credibility with the Washington power structure. It was the classic Kissinger double-agent

game, rationalized, in both cases, on the quite reasonable assumption that the end product would be better with the participation of a Stockman or a Kissinger than without.

Mr. Stockman went a step beyond Mr. Kissinger by collaborating knowingly in journalist William Greider's 1981 Atlantic Monthly magazine description of his role. The story made him a national figure and took him in for a "woodshed" treatment from President Reagan.

In that article he revealed his deep-seated doubts about both the numbers and the policy rationale he supplied to Congress and the public during the historic budget and tax debates in the first eight months of the Reagan administration.

Only the brilliance of his performance spared him from the accusation of complete cynicism from the critics of that program. Only the value of his intellect let him survive the desire for retribution from his genuine advocates. That was the time for a resignation on principle, but Mr. Stockman let it pass.

He offered the president his resignation but did not press it when Mr. Reagan demurred. It was another proof of Lord Acton's aphorism, with a Washington variant: Power corrupts, and the prospect of losing power corrupts absolutely.

Restored to the bosom of the president and of the Washington power structure, Mr. Stockman saw no need to change his method of operations. In the last three and a half years he has continued to operate on the back channel of "guidance" to the insiders, while avoiding his public statements to the prevailing political winds.

During the 1984 campaign season, when President Reagan was peddling blue-sky reassurances that America had found the key to perpetual economic growth that would shrink the budget deficits, Mr. Stockman was silent. Once the election was past, he quickly resumed issuing dire pre-



dictions of runaway deficits. But as the time for his resignation approached he became more and more publicly outspoken about the draconian spending cuts that would be needed — probably along with tax increases — to stop the hemorrhage in the budget. And for this belated candor he has been praised.

The Kissinger parallels continue. The foreign policy maestro accepted a Nobel Peace Prize for his work on Vietnam, a tragedy of historic scale.

Like Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Stockman

will now take up the role of a wealthy entrepreneur and, assuredly, frequent commentator in the press, on television and on the lecture circuit, discussing the failings of his successors.

I am too old to worry about my own disappointment at the way this turned out. My concern is that Mr. Stockman's contemporaries will see him as an example to emulate. As the first of his generation to achieve real power, he leaves a troubling legacy.

The Washington Post.

Youth Should March on Washington

By Caroline Fredrickson

The writer is a senior at Yale University, majoring in Russian studies.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The year is 2025. We who were 20 in 1985 are turning 60. Thanks to better health care, we will live longer than our parents. But we will not live as well as our parents and grandparents did as senior citizens. As a result of the snowballing effects of the deficit, we must put off retirement for many years. We can't afford it.

Because most of us needed two incomes to maintain the standard of living our parents enjoyed, my generation had fewer children. Now there are not enough young adults to support us in retirement. Social Security is a far worse bargain for us than it was for earlier generations. They paid low taxes and received big benefits. We got just the opposite.

We were plagued not only by high payroll taxes but also by high unemployment. Unlike our parents, most of us could not afford to buy homes. We could not afford mortgage payments due to soaring interest rates. We became the first generation in 20th century America to have suffered from downward mobility.

We have grown old with the infrastructure of our country. As we aged, so did our roads and bridges, their potholes getting deeper and their cracks wider. Because of high interest on the national debt, our power plants, dams and factories slowly slipped into disrepair. The country had little money for public works. Our day's priorities had to be pushed aside to pay for those of yesterday.

The year is once again 1985. As 20-year-olds, we ought to be paralyzed with the worry of an impoverished future. But does the generation to be most affected by America's spiraling debt realize the true implications? As the battle rages over the comparative trivial issue of tax reform, even the politicians seem to have forgotten the most serious problem. Meanwhile, our future is being put into lock.

Representative John E. Porter of

Illinois predicts that the national debt (which could reach \$2 trillion by the end of 1986), when added to unfunded liabilities in Social Security and government pensions, will someday burden America with a total debt of close to \$10 trillion. Our share will be well over \$100,000 per person.

Today's adults never had to face this difficulty. Congressmen, whose average age is 50, represent an era of opportunity that we, their children, are not likely to enjoy. Buying government services on credit, they can afford to dabble in tax reform. When the day comes to pay their creditors, they won't be around. We will.

If we are going to foot the bill — if it is our future that is at stake — why aren't we protesting, following in the footsteps of our political big brothers and sisters who did so much to change policy on civil rights, Vietnam and the environment? Young people need to be concerned now. To guarantee a decent future for ourselves and our children, we must fight today to protect tomorrow.

Our generation has often been accused of lacking a sense of history. But let us show that we have a fine sense of future. Maybe it's time we learned from our older sisters and brothers — to point signs, to hammer them on pickets and to march with them. Thousands of 20-year-olds descending on Washington would certainly command a little attention. The generation in power has the luxury to ignore the debt they are imposing on us. They will be gone when the bills come due.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Metric Measure in Space

In the report "Space Arms Critics See Laser Test Failure as Omen" (June 21), we learned that the shuttle control system was confused because distances were indicated in feet rather than in nautical miles. Why on Earth — or in space — were they using feet and miles? Even the Pentagon should know that scientific experiments use the metric system precisely to avoid such errors.

F.L. GROSSMANN, Brussels, Belgium.

In Defense of Astoria

A member of our board has called our attention to "From Soviet Gray to Manhattan Gitter" (June 5), in which David Rimmick says of novelist Alexander Kaleski: "He wrote and lived in Astoria, Queens, a quick subway ride from Manhattan. I liked Queens," he said. "My neighborhood

was Mafia-controlled, so there was no crime. It was like socialism, only an ideal version."

Astoria, represented by this City of New York Community Board, is a community of approximately 183,500 inhabitants of varied ethnic backgrounds. The statement that part of Astoria is or was Mafia-controlled is pure nonsense and an insult to the residents of this community.

Long Island City, of which Astoria is a part, is the 15th largest industrial city of the United States. It has also become the home of the East River film and television industries and will be the showroom center of the East Coast interior design trades.

Our vibrant community, with its industrial population enjoys indeed a lower crime rate than Manhattan, 10 minutes away across the East River.

VINICIO DONATO, Chairman, Community Board No. 1, Astoria, New York.

What Has Happened to Conscience?

By Charles Ansell

SHERMAN OAKS, California — When I read of the checking scheme at E.F. Hutton & Company, I shrugged it off as a case of a few rotten apples in the barrel. But then came news of more bad apples in high places.

The Pentagon disclosed improper billing by General Dynamics, General Electric and other defense contractors. A few days later came shocking charges of a respected navy family allegedly spying for the Russians. In the same week came news of six judges in Chicago charged with taking bribes from lawyers and clients. Then Jake Butcher, a Kentucky financier and candidate for governor, was imprisoned for fraud and tax evasion.

Should we dismiss unethical behavior as the idiosyncrasies of a few misguided people? Are these exceptions? Or do the shocking exposures demand a closer look? It seems that the decay is more advanced than we would like to admit.

Why would a judge accept payoffs? If the charges are true, what moves a navy family to spy for profit? What entered the minds of the E.F. Hutton employees who manipulated the bank accounts?

How do we understand the greed that moved these highly placed offi-

cials into criminal profiteering at the risk of losing respect of family and friends? Was it only greed? These questions should disturb our sleep. We are talking about normal, run-of-the-mill citizens who now stand exposed in the police lineups.

By any definition, conscience is a prudent man is not to be at work in his daily life. Usually we do not knowingly give offense. That degree of conscience is as much a part of our lives as our everyday common sense. We don't laugh at funerals and we don't interrupt a symphony to dance in the aisle. Kidnappers? Of course. Why? Because it is inappropriate. Is it an exaggeration to say that conscience is — or should be — rooted in our sense of the appropriate?

Our conscience is not innate, it is learned. We absorb it every day of our youth. It is taught not only by precept and instruction but by example. It becomes our road map to guide us through our lives.

Murderers — like Charles Manson, who killed the actress Sharon Tate and six others, and the Nazis — are termed sociopaths because they are presumed to live without

conscience: deaf, dumb and blind to pain in others. They are the extreme forms of mental illness. But there are degrees of sociopathy.

A judge who encourages lawyers and clients to buy justice is a species of sociopathy as much as spies who traffic with Moscow for profit, and as much as the executives at E.F. Hutton, General Dynamics and General Electric. Each of these officers was clearly oblivious to the consequences of his actions. Each of these normal men experienced a suspension of conscience that freed him to do as he willed. That is a dangerous prospect.

I assume that each of these offenders would express outrage at violent crimes. But what of the still voice of conscience that stays our hand at an unguarded tilt? What should alarm us is the discovery that seeping the government, manipulating bank accounts, taking bribes and embezzling public funds may have been regarded as appropriate behavior, and in no way a violation of conscience.

Did the employees at E.F. Hutton, General Dynamics and General Electric think their actions were appropriate? Did any think twice? They knew better, but they chose to violate common precepts.

What should disturb the public voices of conscience — preachers, commentators, philosophers and psychologists — is the prospect that this by now appropriate behavior may have entered national mores. Rapists and other violent criminals are not models for conscience, or for public behavior, but the elite of a country — industrial leaders, judges elected to the bench, financiers and political leaders — are typical models for success.

Something has crept into the national ethos that has seriously adulterated the view of conscience. We are in danger of becoming Neanderthals in Brooks Brothers suits.

The writer, a psychologist, contributed this to The New York Times.



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London welcomes the American Bar Association



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Looking at Legal London and its Inns

by Moss Murray

London is where many of the laws that now govern much of the world were first enacted. Here were born some of the fundamental freedoms that are the West's democratic way of life.

A walk round legal London is to cover a world that has hardly changed for four centuries, sometimes longer. This is where history and heroes have met to create a tableau that is as fascinating as it is significant.

In England and Wales (Scotland has its own, though similar system) the legal profession is divided between barristers, who have the sole right to practice in the higher courts, and solicitors who can represent their clients in the lower courts. Barristers must belong to one of the four Societies known as Inns of Court, all of which are secluded and provide havens from the roar of London's traffic. It is here that you should begin your journey through legal London.

Lanes which rise from the Thames Embankment lead to

two of the Inns - Middle Temple and Inner Temple, where the Knight Templars, a military order founded in Jerusalem in 1118 during the Crusades, originally lived until disbanded in the early 1300s when the buildings were given to their rivals, the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.

One of the oldest buildings in the Temple is the Round Church, completed in 1185 and said to be modelled on the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. This is one of London's many treasures which miracu-

ously escaped the Great Fire in 1666 and then fell victim to Hitler's bombs during the blitz of 1941. It has now been faithfully restored and the varying shapes of bell turret, gable and round tower form a fascinating composition softened at this time of year by the leaves and branches of the plane trees.

At the entrance to the north aisle of the Round Church stands a 16th century altar tomb of Edmund Plowden who was Treasurer of Middle Temple for six years. It is of alabaster with a richly decorated canopy. Close to the choir is a penitential cell, its two slit windows looking into the church. Here Knights who disobeyed the Master, or broke the rules of the Temple, were confined. Walter le Bache, Grand Preceptor of Ireland, is said to have starved to death in this grim chamber less than five feet long.

The warren of courtyards, passage ways and inviting gardens of these Inns have not changed much during the years. There remains a Dickensian air about them all. Like the Round Church, Middle Temple Hall was devastated by German bombs during the last war, but enough was left to rebuild it with much of the original panelling, as well as its tremendous double hammerbeam roof and intricately carved oak screen, thanks to generous aid from the American and Canadian Bar Associations, gifts acknowledged by plaques in the corridors.

This is the dining hall of a mediaeval college of law. Twenty nine feet long, and made from four planks of a single oak, the bench table is believed to have been a present

from Queen Elizabeth I. The queen probably dined here more often than she slept in half the houses she is supposed to have visited. Although it is known that she frequently honoured Middle Temple Hall with her presence there is, oddly, no official record of any visits. The minutes then kept by Benchers were not concerned with news or history, but solely with items of discipline and expenditure.

It was here on February 2, 1601, that Twelfth Night was performed with, it is said, Shakespeare in the cast.

During the following two centuries the Inns became famous for their entertainments and many were allowed into membership who had received no legal training. Among them Sir Walter Raleigh, Inigo Jones, Congreve, Fielding, Sheridan, de Quincey and Thackeray.

During the 18th century many leading Americans sent their sons to join one of the four Inns, especially Middle Temple. Out of a total at that time of 236 American born barristers, 146 were members of Middle Temple. Two other members, Edmund Burke and John Dunning, who were also Members of the British Parliament, defended vigorously the rights of the American Colonies during debates in the House of Commons.

When the Declaration of Independence was drawn up one of the members of the Committee that drafted it was John Dickinson, a Middle Templar. Upon its adoption no fewer than five Middle Temple men signed it, an event which gave rise to the saying, "Blood runs thicker than water, but the law runs thicker than ink."

Down Middle Temple Lane is located the American Law Library, the finest and most extensive collection of American law books outside the United States, with more than 20,000 volumes.

To arrive at the third of the Inns, visitors can cross busy Fleet Street, home of many of Britain's newspapers, and walk through the Royal Courts of Justice, or Law Courts as they are better known, and out into Carey Street, and into Lincoln's Inn. But stop at the statue of Sir William Blackstone which was presented by the American Bar Association in 1924. Sir William, who became a judge in 1770, was the author of the classic *Commentary on the Law of England*.

Alternatively, there is an interesting stroll up Chancery Lane with its solid Victorian atmosphere, past the offices of the Law Society until you come to a gatehouse which dates from 1518, and still has the original oak doors. Through it lies Lincoln's Inn, home of the Chancery barristers who specialise in the equity branch of English jurisprudence. Its history, too, goes back through the centuries. Lincoln's Inn records are continuous from 1442.

You leave Lincoln's Inn by way of Lincoln's Inn Fields, either along Great Turnstile, so named because, with its counterpart, Little Turnstile, it was one of the old turning styles that kept cattle in when the fields were pasture land, or by crossing busy Holborn and walking through Fulwood Place or Warwick Court. Beyond lies the last of the great Inns of Law, Gray's Inn.

Here there was a school of law in the 14th century and its list of members and benchers is at least as long as any of its brother Inns. First on the list must be Henry VIII's best known bureaucrat, Thomas Cromwell, and Elizabeth's Lord Burghley. Others were the martyr Archbishop Laud, Sir Francis Bacon and, more recently, Lords Macanlay and Birkenhead, better known as F.E. Smith, Sir Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the present Prince of Wales.

The Hall and Library of Grays, where the first performance of Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was held in

1594, was mutilated by German bombs in 1941, but restored to its original mint condition largely through the generosity of American Bar Association members.

No tour of legal London would be complete without a visit to the Central Criminal Court, or Old Bailey as most people know it. This is where some of the most stirring, and gruesome, criminal cases have been heard.

Built early this century, with a new extension as recent as 1972, it is on the site of the notorious Newgate prison, London's principal prison from the 13th century until 1901. For more than 600 years condemned prisoners were taken from Newgate to Tyburn, now Marble Arch, for their public executions. The last took place in 1783.

Today the Old Bailey's most famous court is No 1 where scores of the most famous criminal trials have been held, yet only one of them is commemorated by a memorial. It took place nearly three centuries ago, but was, most legal experts admit, one of the most significant in legal history. The wording reads:

"Near this site William Penn and William Mead were tried in 1670 for reaching to an unlawful assembly in Gracechurch Street. This tablet commemorates the courage and endurance of the jury... who refused to give a verdict against them, although they were locked up without food for two nights and were fined for their final verdict of Not Guilty."

The case of these jurymen was reviewed by writ of *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Vaughan who delivered a judgment which established the right of juries to give their verdict according to their convictions. Despite this, four of those jurors spent many months in prison, and all twelve suffered a verbal and public browbeating.

But the battle they fought in London was a fight for freedom. And the people won.

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The time to buy furs is when the weather is warm. Prices are at their lowest, and furriers have more time to give personal attention. To coincide with the American Bar Association conference, Ross Furriers, one of the most famous names in fur in Britain, is holding a series of presentations of their 1985/86 collection of finest furs at the Hilton Hotel, in London's Park Lane, from July 15/19. Their salon will remain open each day until 9.30 p.m.

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EUROBONDS

Falling Dollar Undermines Strength of American Issues

By KENNETH N. GILPIN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Recent, sharp declines in the value of the dollar on foreign-exchange markets has further clouded the outlook for new American Eurodollar issues, market participants on both sides of the Atlantic say. "The psychology of international investors has changed radically over the last three to four months," said W. H. Brittain, product manager for foreign exchange at Salomon Brothers in New York. "With the decline in the dollar, European and other investors seem more prepared to buy other, more exotic issues."

The drop in the dollar, which fell by as much as 4 percent against key European currencies last week, compounds the problem facing the Federal Reserve. The Fed, whose open market committee met in Washington last week, has eased policy to such a degree in recent months that growth in basic monetary aggregates are now well above their target level.

But despite those moves, economic growth appears tepid. In order to provide further stimulus, the Fed might like to ease further. But with the dollar under pressure, such a move now seems increasingly unlikely.

In the opinion of traders and analysts, those outstanding questions combined with a more normal summer slowdown are apt to put a break on activity in dollar-denominated issues in coming weeks.

"Professional market makers have tried to wind down their books as much as they can and to stay away from new issues," said Cabot Henderson, assistant director and head of new issues at Chemical Bank International Ltd. in London.

"People are shifting their portfolios around to take advantage of the decline in the dollar. And a lot of investors are just staying on the sidelines."

INDEED, while a number of fixed-rate dollar issues were priced last week, the issues enjoying the greatest success were denominated in a number of other currencies.

"There has been a lot of activity in ECUs, Australian dollars and New Zealand dollars, and we are wondering when the dollar is going to crack," Mr. Henderson said.

A key indication of how the Fed views the economy and its own conduct of monetary policy may come on Wednesday, when the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, is scheduled to begin two days of testimony before the House and Senate Banking Committees in Washington.

"Interest will center on what Mr. Volcker has to say about M-1 and whether or not it will be de-emphasized as a target," said one analyst who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Brittain in New York said: "If Mr. Volcker were to re-emphasize the importance of M-1, the value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets would likely rise. But if he said it is now less important as an aggregate, then the dollar would weaken further."

Last Thursday the Fed reported a large, \$4-billion increase in M-1, the nation's basic money supply. The latest surge in M-1, which led to a sell-off in both New York and London, put M-1 about \$15 billion above the Fed's target of 4 percent to 7 percent growth for the four quarters ending next December. The rise tended to reinforce the view in New York and elsewhere that a cut in the Fed's discount rate, currently at 7 1/2 percent, is highly unlikely.

For the moment, the dilemmas facing the Fed are not shared by other central banks. Last week, in what looked suspiciously like a coordinated step, monetary authorities in a number of countries, including Britain and France, took advantage of the decline in the dollar and took steps that should allow base lending rates to ease in those countries.

With the dollar falling, widening interest rate differentials between Treasury and Eurodollar securities provided another disincentive for new fixed-rate borrowers to enter the Eurodollar market. Nevertheless, there was some activity in the "dollar straight" Eurodollar market last week, much of it on Monday and Tuesday, before conditions worsened.

Fixed-rate deals that were brought to market included a \$150 million (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

UAE Asks Stable Oil Prices

OPEC Is Urged To Fight Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABU DHABI — The oil minister for the United Arab Emirates, Mansour bin Zayed, has called on OPEC countries to maintain oil prices in the face of "a passing summer storm" of weak demand, it was reported over the weekend.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should make every sacrifice possible to prevent price reductions, Mr. Zayed was quoted as saying in the newspaper al-Itihad.

An OPEC meeting in Vienna broke up last week without an agreement on defending prices. Oil ministers agreed only to stop chipping away at price rules and to meet again July 22 in Geneva.

Mr. Zayed also said he doubted that Mexico's decision late Wednesday to cut its crude oil prices by as much as \$1.50 a barrel would significantly affect the market.

"These prices are in line with those other non-OPEC countries have set," he said. He said Mexico had alerted OPEC ministers of its decision during the Vienna talks.

The Emirates news agency WAM reported that the president of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, affirmed his country's "strong support to OPEC especially at this critical stage" during a meeting with Mr. Zayed.

Separately, Mexican officials asserted over the weekend that their decision to cut oil prices would not seriously affect the country's ability to service its \$97-billion foreign debt.

"Of course this reduction will cause some shrinkage in central bank reserves," a Mexican oil official, who was not identified, said over the weekend. "But it is not going to cause Mexico to go broke."

Some U.S. economists and bankers had voiced concern that a drop in oil revenues, which account for 75 percent of Mexico's exports, would endanger its ability to service its debt.

Another official with the Mexican government's oil ministry told UPI that the United States, Europe and Japan had reacted favorably to the price reductions.

"If inquiries we have received are an indication, we soon will be back to exporting 1.5 million barrels of oil a day," said the oil official, who declined to be named.

Mexico, which currently exports about 800,000 barrels a day, is not a member of OPEC but had followed the cartel's pricing policies until several months ago. Its decision to cut prices followed OPEC's failure to agree on defending prices during talks.

Mexico recently signed a multi-year refinancing agreement with its commercial bank lenders that included no new requests for funds. But the country is having difficulty reducing its budget deficit and inflation.

(Reuters, UPI)

AEG: Learning to Survive as No. 3

Group's Focus Is on Raising Profit Figures

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Heinz Dürr, the chairman of AEG, is a survivor.

Three years ago the company sought a court-supervised debt settlement to avoid what could have been Europe's biggest corporate collapse. Today AEG is back on its feet as West Germany's third largest electrical products group and is earning steadily, albeit modest, profits.

But Mr. Dürr, who was hired as chief executive in 1980 to prevent AEG's demise, says the company now must prove that it can run with the best of the pack.

"We no longer have image problems with customers abroad," he said in an interview, "but our competitors certainly haven't forgotten our past troubles."

The key question facing AEG, analysts say, is how aggressive the company can be in a highly competitive field when it remains saddled with major financial liabilities and the stigma of producing West Germany's largest corporate insolvency.

Although it has recorded operating profits since 1983, the company seems to have trouble attracting major orders and concluding such agreements successfully, analysts say.

"AEG is going to have to be more aggressive in landing and carrying out large orders for capital goods," said an analyst at one of AEG's house banks in Frankfurt. The analyst, who asked not to be named, said the group must double its efforts to win large orders from markets abroad such as the Middle East.



Heinz Dürr, chairman of AEG.

The analyst said AEG must also re-establish credibility at home, where the group recently lost out to Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, the country's leading aerospace group, on a 1.2 billion-Deutsche mark (\$400 million) military contract to build mine-sweepers for the West German navy.

Last year, AEG exceeded most analysts' expectations by posting a group operating profit of 100 million DM, a 150-percent jump from 40 million DM in 1983.

Net profit, which was distorted by extraordinary items such as the sale of a subsidiary, soared to 398 million DM in 1984 from 37 million DM the previous year.

Mr. Dürr said that he expected a steady growth in profits over the next several years, allowing for a possible return to dividend payments in 1988. The last dividend, at five DM, was declared in 1973.

But AEG's emphasis, he said, will remain on consolidation.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Turner Proposes New Method to Take Over CBS

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Turner Broadcasting System has proposed a complex transaction to allow it to gain control of CBS Inc. without obtaining approval from the U.S. government to operate CBS's broadcast properties.

Under the proposal made Friday, a trusteeship would hold the licenses of the regulated radio and TV stations now owned by CBS.

The proposal also requires that Ted Turner, who is the owner of Turner Broadcasting, take control of the network, toy and music divisions in addition to other unregulated parts of the corporation.

Mr. Turner began his hostile takeover bid, in which he seeks to buy CBS with \$5.4-billion worth of newly issued securities, in April.

On July 3, CBS offered to buy back 21 percent of its stock for \$954.8 million in cash and securities, in an attempt to thwart the takeover attempt by the Atlanta-based broadcaster.

On Friday, Mr. Turner asked the Federal Communications Commission to approve William D. Hathaway, a former U.S. senator from Maine, as a trustee who would play a key role in the arrangement. The FCC must approve all transfers of television broadcasting licenses, and the proposed arrangement was thought to be designed to allow Mr. Turner to forgo obtaining the approval himself.

"TBS intends to acquire at least 67 percent of the issued and outstanding common stock" of CBS, the draft of the proposed voting trust agreement says.

Mr. Turner's lawyers said in a letter to the FCC that he wanted to buy CBS stock and hold it until a time "immediately prior to a meeting of the CBS shareholders at which a slate of new directors is to be elected."

Since CBS has eliminated a provision that allows 10 percent of the shareholders to call a special stockholders' meeting, Mr. Turner argued that owning the stock would not give him control of the corporation.

At the shareholders' meeting, under Mr. Turner's proposal, Mr. Hathaway would vote the trust's shares to elect new directors. Those directors would split the company in two, placing Mr. Hathaway in charge of the regulated half and Mr. Turner in charge of the unregulated.

"It is envisioned that the first voting trust would exist only for a few hours," said Charles D. Ferris, Mr. Turner's lawyer, in a letter to the commission.

Mr. Turner himself would be insulated from the trust.

James C. McKinney, the head of the FCC's mass media bureau, said that CBS would have until Wednesday to respond to Mr. Turner's proposal and that the commission could act as soon as the next day, although there was no guarantee action would come before the end of the month.

July 31 is the expiration date of the competing stock-purchase offer by CBS.

Also Friday, the commission told Mr. Turner that it could not grant his request to make a final decision on his application to take control of CBS by Monday.

Mr. Turner's lawyers said in a

Lower Dollar Is Welcomed in U.S.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The strong dollar, blamed for damaging U.S. manufacturing industry but hailed for helping to cut inflation, appears to be on the retreat after a historic five-year rally.

Since reaching uncharted heights in February, the dollar has fallen more than 15 percent against other major world currencies, dropping to levels last seen in the summer of 1984. However it still about 65 percent higher than the depressed levels of five years ago, according to the Federal Reserve.

On Wall Street, the prospect of a lower dollar and hopes that such a development will improve profits for U.S. businesses that compete in world markets helped to ignite a rally that sent the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial climbing to record heights last week.

But analysts say that even if the decline continues, an event that is far from certain, there will be no quick fix for the damage to the economy attributed to the dollar—mainly the unprecedented U.S. trade deficits.

"We are moving in the right direction, but there will not be a speedy change that will bring immediate relief to those sectors of the economy hammered in recent years," said Lawrence Kreicher, an international economist at Irving Trust Co., a large New York bank.

Moreover, a falling dollar raises the risk of a resurgence of higher inflation because each dollar will buy less overseas.

The dollar's earlier surge, which contributed to the flood of relatively low-priced imports that has hurt U.S. manufacturers, did help reduce the rise in U.S. consumer prices from 13.3 percent in 1979 to 4 percent last year and an annual rate of 3.9 percent so far this year.

"This fall brings the dollar out of the ionosphere and into the stratosphere. I don't expect any major impacts yet," said David Ernst, an international economist at the Washington consulting firm of Evans Economics Inc.

Mr. Ernst said that if the dollar falls further, the cost of financing huge federal budget deficits in the United States will increase.

Currency traders said there is little mystery about the dollar's fall, blaming sluggish U.S. growth and lower American interest rates. One reason economic growth has slowed is the trade deficit, which reached a record \$123.3 billion last year.

The Conference Board, a business-financed study group, said the strong dollar has been the main reason why 10 percent of the nation's largest manufacturing companies are operating at less than full capacity. Hit hardest were producers of non-electrical machinery, iron and steel companies, and paper-products concerns.

According to Mr. Kreicher's calculations, it would take another 5 percent to 10 percent drop in the dollar's value before the trade deficit stops growing, and that the gap would have to start shrinking before there are any employment gains.

"We believe the dollar is heading lower. Certainly the five-year upward trend is in the process of breaking down," Mr. Kreicher said.

Nakasone Urges GATT Talks To Curb U.S. Protectionism

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, whose country's difficult trade relations with the European Community are a central issue of his current West European tour, called over the weekend for urgent world trade talks.

Mr. Nakasone, who is also visiting Italy and Belgium, made the call for a new round of international talks when meeting President François Mitterrand in Paris on Saturday.

The Japanese leader said that unless a new round of talks was held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, U.S. protectionist pressures could become insurmountable.

The French government, along with its EC partners, has agreed in principle to a new round of GATT talks but wants exhaustive preparations to be made before agreeing on a date.

France, with an annual trade deficit with Japan of 14.9 billion francs (\$1.67 billion), has joined other EC nations in demanding greater access to Japanese markets. But Japanese and European officials said Sunday that no new economic agreements were due to be signed in France.

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Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			
United States	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Chng.
DJ Index	1238.60	1233.35	+5.25
DJ 100	126.91	126.39	+0.52
DJ 20	687.92	675.47	+12.45
S&P 100	185.45	183.84	+1.61
S&P 500	192.29	192.25	+0.04
Pearle	112.18	111.67	+0.51
Source: Financial Research Corporation			
Money Rates			
United States	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Chng.
Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
Federal funds rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
Prime rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
Japan			
Discount	5	5	0
Call money	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
30-day interbank	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
West Germany			
Lombard	6.00	6.00	0
Overnight	5.25	5.25	0
1-month interbank	5.40	5.40	0
Britain			
Bank base rate	12	12 1/2	-1/2
Call money	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
3-month interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
Dollar			
Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Chng.	
Bk Encl Index	128.90	143.10	-24.20
Gold			
London PM, fix. N.A.	312.00	N.A.	
Refined gold, 1000 gms. N.A.	312.00	N.A.	
Source: Reuters and C.M. Jones			

Currency Rates

Cross Rates July 12									
Amsterdam	2.37	4.92	112.40	37.85	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Bremen	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Frankfurt	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Geneva	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
London	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Madrid	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Paris	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Rome	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Stockholm	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Switzerland	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Tokyo	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
Zurich	1.07	8.07	20.12	6.875	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173	0.173
1 BCU	8.761	8.800	2.512	6.849	1.653	2.527	43.225	1.077	10.615
1 SDR	1.625	1.625	2.563	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.475	2.475	2.475
Changes in London and Zurich, Rates in Other European Currencies									
Source: Reuters and C.M. Jones									

NYSE-Pacific Merger Bid Said to Fail

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Talks on a merger between the New York Stock Exchange and the Pacific Stock Exchange, under way since last fall, have broken down, according to a member of the Big Board committee appointed to study the matter.

"The two exchanges could not find a way to put things together that made economic sense," the committee member said last week, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

He said the committee, appointed by John J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York exchange, visited California during the last two months. It then took a vote in which its members, who number more than 20, were nearly three to one against the merger, he said.

Officially, the NYSE says a consolidation is still under consideration. Richard Torrezano, a vice president, said: "The NYSE is evaluating results of its discussions with the Pacific Stock Exchange concerning a possible merger. The evaluation is expected to be completed in the autumn."

Charles Rieckershauser, chairman of the Pacific exchange, said: "They are conducting an evaluation. I am waiting for it to finish."

The threat of loss of business played a crucial part in the negative response of the NYSE committee, according to the committee source.

Any decline in income could also cause a drop in the value of a seat on either exchange. The last sale of a NYSE seat on June 12 was for \$400,000, up \$10,000 from the previous sale two days earlier. On June 23, a Pacific seat was sold for \$31,000.

Floor members of the Pacific exchange, who operate trading floors in Los Angeles and San Francisco, have also expressed reservations about a merger.

In February, the NYSE proposed that, if the two markets merged, it would infuse at least \$10 million into the Pacific exchange over four years. In return, the bigger exchange was to have dominated the Pacific's board of directors.

The NYSE is known to be concerned about the growing volume of trading in NYSE-listed stocks after its close.

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BANK HEUSSER & CIE AG
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CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

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New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Nicole Baruch

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Cou.	Price	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	\$400	perpet	1/4	100	99.75 Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par after 1990. Fees 0.25%, Denominations \$5,000 and \$100,000.
Credit Foncier de France	¥15,000	1997	1/16	100	99.95 Over 6-month European Libor. Callable at par after 1984. Fees 0.18%. Denominations ¥1,000,000 and ¥10,000,000.
FIXED-COUPON					
Brambles	\$75	1992	11 1/2	100	Noncallable.
Ford Motor	\$150	1993	10 1/2	99 1/2	Callable at par after 1991.
Inco	\$75	1992	11	100 1/4	Noncallable.
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing	\$100	1990	9 1/2	100	96.62 Noncallable. Holder's option to redeem in sterling totaling \$72.5 million with the exchange rate fixed at 1.3605 sterling per dollar.
Nichimen Corp.	\$50	1995	10 1/4	101.40	99.50 Noncallable.
Norsk Hydro	\$100	1993	10	100	98.12 Callable at 100% after 1990. Selling fund to start in 1992 to produce a 77-yr average life.
Société Générale	\$150	1992	10	99 1/2	Noncallable. 140% of price due Aug. 19, 1985, with balance of 85% due one year later.
Tribune Co.	\$100	1995	10 1/2	100	103.50 Callable at 101 1/2 after 1993.
Yusuda Trust	\$100	1995	10 1/2	100 1/4	97.63 Noncallable.
Zentralfunkhaus und Kommunikationsbank	\$50	1995	10 1/4	100	97.57 Noncallable.
AECI	DM80	1991	8 1/2	99 1/4	Noncallable at par in 1991. Private placement.
European Coal & Steel Community	DM230	1995	7	99 1/4	Noncallable. Redeemable in five equal annual installments of DM46 million in 1991.
ESCOM	£40	1990	12 1/2	100	Noncallable.
BFG Luxembourg	ECU20	1995	9 1/4	100	99.12 Callable at 101 1/4 in 1990.
Electricité de France	ECU150	1997	9	100 1/4	98.70 Callable at 100% after 1992.
Eurofima	¥15,000	1995	6 1/2	99 1/4	Noncallable at 102 after 1990.
Form Credit Corp.	¥15,000	1990	8 1/2	100	97.75 Noncallable. Payable in yen, but each ¥1 million bond is redeemable for \$4,000, at a fixed exchange rate of 250 yen per dollar.
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	DF100	1990	7	100	Noncallable private placement.
ANZ Banking	Aus\$100	1990	12 1/4	100 1/4	Noncallable. Increased from Aus\$70 million.
Boyerische Vereinsbank Overseas Finance	Aus\$60	1995	12 1/2	100 1/4	Noncallable.
CIA Finance	Aus\$80	1991	13 1/2	100 1/4	Noncallable. Increased from Aus\$50 million.
Genfinance	Aus\$50	1990	12 1/2	100 1/4	Noncallable.
G.J. Coles	Aus\$100	1991	13 1/2	100 1/4	Noncallable.
SBC Australia	Aus\$50	1990	12 1/2	100	Noncallable. Increased from Aus\$40 million.
The Rural & Industries Bank of Western Australia	Aus\$50	1988	13 1/4	102	Noncallable.
Christiano Bank	NZ\$50	1988	14 1/4	100	101.50 Noncallable.
DFC Finance	NZ\$40	1988	14 1/4	100	Noncallable.
DG Bank	NZ\$75	1990	16 1/4	100 1/4	Noncallable. Increased from NZ\$50 million.
Nichimen Corp.	NZ\$40	1990	16 1/4	100	Noncallable.
Privatbanken	NZ\$50	1988	16 1/4	100 1/4	Noncallable.
Westpac Banking	NZ\$50	1988	16 1/4	100	Noncallable.
SNCF	FF500	1990	11	99 1/4	Redeemable at par in 1990 and 1995. Expendable to year 2000.
EQUITY-LINKED					
Fuji Heavy Industries	\$50	2000	open	100	99.00 Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Terms to be set July 17.
Mitsubishi Bank	\$100	2000	2 1/2	100	Noncallable. Convertible at 1.68 yen per share and at 246.50 yen per dollar.
Sumitomo Bank	\$120	2000	2 1/2	100	Noncallable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at 2.142 yen per share and at 244.60 yen per dollar.
Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin	FF500	2000	7 1/4	100	Redeemable at par in 1990 for a 104-10% yield. Convertible at 1,389 francs per share.

Bond Prices Finish Mixed On Revised Sales Figures

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK — Bond prices ended mixed on Friday, after rising in the morning on buying spurred by a U.S. government report of a steep drop in June retail sales. But later in the day, analysts said, investors began to focus more on earlier numbers that were revised. While June sales were reported to have dropped 0.8 percent, May was revised to show only a 0.5-percent fall, instead of a previ-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

ously reported drop of 0.8 percent. April was revised from a 2.4-percent increase up to a 3.1-percent jump. Bond prices started strong after Thursday's late decline when money supply figures came in higher than anticipated. The M-1, or basic money supply, grew by \$4-billion in the week ended July 1, to an estimated \$15 billion above the Fed's target range of 4-percent to 7-percent growth.

Negative attention focused on the slide in the value of the dollar, which dropped further on Friday's retail sales news.

"The fixed-income market has been battered since Tuesday because of a combination of a significant weakening of the dollar and another surge in M-1, leading to major selling of U.S. bonds by foreign investors," said Wayne Nordberg, chairman of the investment policy committee at Prescott, Ball & Turben. He said that as a result, interest rates rose for the week even in the face of recent positive data released by the government on inflation and an economic slowdown.

Friday, prices of the long bond — the 11 1/4-percent issue due 2015 — closed off 3/32 at 107 7/32, to yield about 10.44 percent, after closing Thursday at 107 5/16, to yield about 10.43 percent.

Among intermediate-term securities, prices for Treasury notes fell, with the 8 1/2-percent, two-year issue dropping 2/32, to 99 14/32.

Short-term Treasury bill rates were higher, with the three-month bill yield edging up to 7.09 percent, from 7.08 percent on Thursday. The six-month bill rose to 7.23 percent, from 7.20 percent.

"Traders continue to ignore the good news on inflation, which they already have grown to expect," said Gary Ciminero, senior vice president at Fleet Financial Group in Providence, Rhode Island. "Producer prices were flat in June and prospects for further oil price reductions were enhanced by Mexico's price cuts on Thursday."

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended July 12

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Time Deposit	6.00 %
12-Month Certificate	6.81 %
Money Market Funds	7.34 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	6.91 %
Home Mortgages	13.70 %

Europe May Help On Japan Rocket

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is considering purchasing electrical components and other parts from Europe for its project of launching a new rocket in the early 1990s, an official of Japan's National Space Development Agency said over the weekend.

He said a survey team had been sent to France and West Germany to study buying of European parts such as sensors for the H-2 rocket, which is capable of launching satellites.

The official said the agency considered it important to reduce costs for the 200-billion yen (\$823-million) project by using "excellent parts from abroad."

Falling Dollar Undermines New U.S. Issues

(Continued from Page 9)

million, eight-year offering from Ford Motor Co. The bonds, which carry an attractive coupon of 10 1/2 percent, were priced at 99 1/2. With the drop in the dollar, by week's end the price had fallen to a close of 96.25. Investment bankers from Goldman, Sachs & Company acted as lead managers.

A \$100-million issue from Tribune Co. fared little better. The 10-year bonds, which carry a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and were priced at par last Monday, were very thinly traded by the end of the week. "The market is overfull of quality U.S. names," said one trader, who asked not to be identified. "The Tribune Co. is quite a good name, but there is virtually no market for it right now."

In the ECU market, one issue that attracted interest was a 150-million ECU offering from Electricité de France, the utility. The 12-

year issue, which carries a 9-percent coupon, was priced at 100 1/4. It is callable at 100 1/4 after 1992.

Last week was also a slow one for issuers of new floating-rate debt, which has mushroomed in popularity in recent years. Only two deals of any significance were priced last week, but both were milestone events.

On Thursday, the first-ever European floating-rate note was offered by Credit Foncier de France, a French government-guaranteed financial agency. The issue, which is for 15 billion yen, carries a final maturity of August, 1997 and a coupon of 1-16 of a point over the 6-month London Interbank offered rate for yen. The issue, which is callable at par after 1986, is being sold in denominations of 1 million yen and 10 million yen.

Also on Thursday, for the first time in its 120-year history the

Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. tapped the international capital markets by offering \$400 million worth of perpetual floating-rate notes. The notes, which are callable at par after 1990, carry a coupon of one-quarter point over six-month Libor. They are available in denominations of \$5,000 and \$100,000.

As with the fixed-rate market, analysts attributed the slow-down in activity among floating-rate issuers to a buying public that is, for the moment, incapable of ingesting additional new issues.

"On a weekly basis, this is the smallest issuance of floating rate debt all year," said Steven Licht, a managing director at Merrill Lynch Europe in London. "But the main reason for the lack of activity is that investment banks active in the market had already bought as many floaters by July 1 as they did for all of 1984."

A Slimmer AEG Learns to Survive as No. 3

(Continued from Page 9)

Profits recorded from 1984 through 1986 will be used to restructure the company and to further reduce its net financial liabilities, now \$49 million DM. Liabilities totaled 1.8 billion DM in 1983.

Under the terms of the court-supervised debt settlement, AEG agreed to honor 40 percent of over 5 billion DM in debts if creditors agreed to release the company from the remainder of its financial liabilities. Mr. Dürr said that an additional 1.04 billion DM owed to a consortium of German banks has been transformed into a new credit line, as yet untouched.

By cutting its work force by nearly one-half since 1980 to 72,600 employees and selling several major divisions — including its home-electronics subsidiary, Telefunken Rundfunk und Fernseh GmbH — AEG is considerably leaner than it was when it sought court protection from its creditors in August, 1982.

The disposal of major subsidiaries has reduced AEG's annual consolidated sales by about 4 billion DM from nearly 15 billion DM in 1981 and forced it to surrender its rank as Germany's second largest electrical group to Robert Bosch GmbH.

AEG's sales totaled 11 billion DM last year, compared to 18.4 billion DM at Bosch and 45.8 billion DM at Siemens AG, which is No. 1.

Analysts generally agree that AEG's return to profitability is secure because it has moved away

from consumer electronics and has focused operations on capital goods, the fastest-growing sector of the West German economy.

Such confidence in AEG's future is reflected in the recovery of its share price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. It has climbed from a record low of 23 DM in August, 1982 to levels of about 120 DM in recent months, closing Friday at 127.50 DM.

About three-fourths of AEG's revenue is derived from investment goods such as turbines, cables, and communication systems, while 15 percent of sales stem from domestic appliances.

"Domestic appliance (trade) is not a growth market," Mr. Dürr said, "but it is a constant one with no new players expected. If you've got a good name and a good distribution network like we do, you stay in it."

An analyst at a leading West German bank said that he expected AEG's 1985 operating earnings to show a 25-percent increase to 125 million DM and a jump to 10 DM a share from 7 DM in 1984.

The analyst also predicted substantial cuts in losses at AEG's office-equipment subsidiary, Olympia-Werke AG, and at its Latin American operations as management is reorganized under Mr. Dürr's direction.

Mr. Dürr is believed to be firmly committed to enlarging AEG's 51-percent stake in Olympia and making the subsidiary profitable on the strength of the company's successful typewriters. Company officials

say privately that AEG will obtain full control of Olympia, which lost 70 million DM in 1984, before the end of this year from Bosch and a group of West German banks.

Mr. Dürr, whose second five-year term as chairman ends in 1990, tends to take a long view of AEG's problems.

"I recall reading press articles back in 1982 which said there was no hope for AEG," he said. "Now people seem to have forgotten how close to collapse we were and ask only about what sales and profit growth we expect."

He said he sticks to the line that the company must put profit before sales.

The former owner of a medium-size engineering company, Mr. Dürr said he and his management team have learned the pitfalls of pursuing large but financially questionable orders.

"Do we fight for orders where we see a potential loss of money," he said, "just to get the prestige for landing a contract, as was the recent case with the University of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia? No."

"What's important is not whether we make 11 or 12 billion in sales, but whether our operating profit is 100 or 300 million DM," he said. AEG reported a loss of 110 million DM on a "miscalculated" contract for electrical installations at the Saudi university. Mr. Dürr attributed the loss to "mismanagement."

For the moment, he said, AEG is satisfied with its order intake.

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Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

SELECTED U.S./U.K. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Apollo Comp.	18	18 1/2
Mr. Gaskel	9	9 1/2
Bitter Corp.	3 1/4	3 1/2
Moduleire	8 1/2	8 3/4
Rodime	8	8 1/2

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Consolidated Highlights at March 31, 1985

(Dollars in millions *)

Net income	212
Total assets owned	12,713
Assets under management	5,626
Provisions	470
Shareholders' equity	1,127

*values expressed in US dollars adopting the lira-dollar exchange rate of end March 1985 (Italian lira 1,979.25 — US\$1.00)

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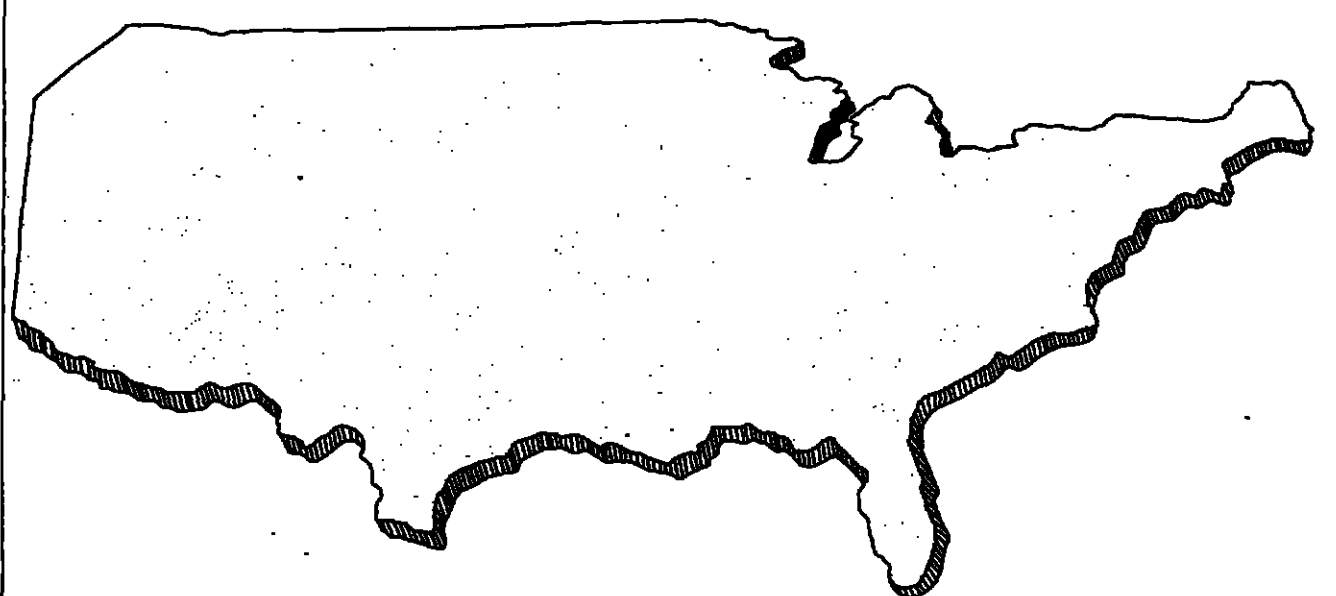
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*Market Facts, Inc. 1984

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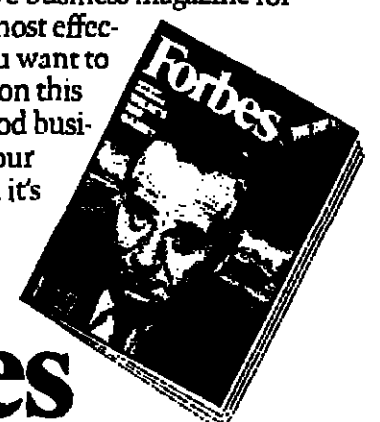
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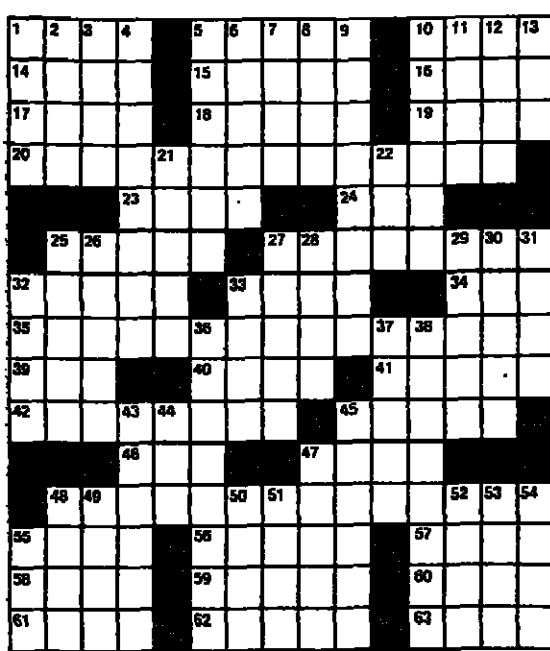
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ACROSS

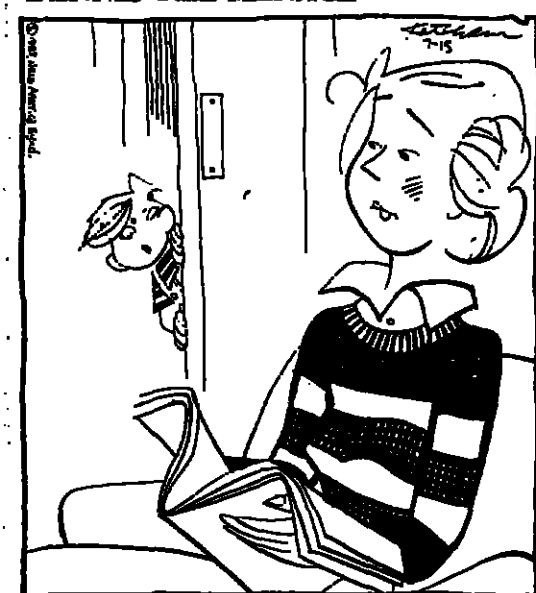
1 Schooler in a nursery rhyme
5 Brahman, e.g.
10 Shower alternative
14 Alliform
15 Nurses in Peking
16 She loved Narcissus
17 Sub (secretly)
18 Incurred, as debts
19 Dry
20 Skimming-stones-on-water pastime
21 Kett
24 Before, to Byron
25 Birthplace of Pythagoras
27 Brief
32 Cherub
33 Baseball's Slaughter
34 Hyson, e.g.
35 Former U.A.W. head
38 Cash follower
40 Alaskan statesman
41 "Dallas" character
42 Ticket given to a bus rider
45 Attachment to a fish line

DOWN

1 Dress for cooking
2 Baseballer
3 Not fem. or neut.
4 Railroad workers
5 Weights of pearls
6 Famous town SW of Cedar Rapids
7 Tot's box-filler
8 Dull sound
9 Coffee, Italian style
10 Pharmacist's vessel
11 Farm unit
12 "above all" site
13 Mason's burden
21 Garment for Calpurnia
22 Actor Carney
25 Scott
26 Marketplace, in old Athens
27 Sadat
28 Blessing
29 Coral reef
30 Rhodes or De Milie
31 Capture
32 Landed
33 Brink
36 Plant new trees
37 Star in Cygnus
38 Fourteen Vatican leaders
43 Short of breath
44 An NCO
45 Large scissors
47 Ornamental
48 Locarno, 1925
49 River at Leeds
50 Division word
51 Active one
52 Type of beer
53 Ancient Gauls
54 W.W.I battle site
55 de deux (duet)

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY STOMACH IS ON EMPTY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RACCK

YADDD

TIMLEG

SHOIBY

Answer here: " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

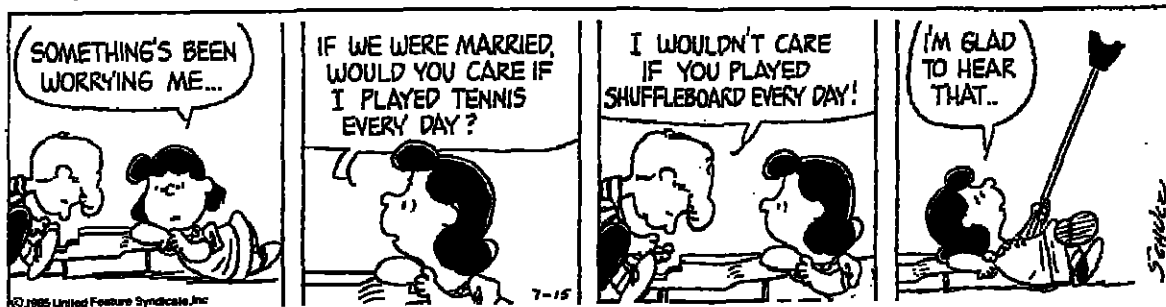
Friday's Jumbles: JUMPY APRON RENDER MADMAN

Answer: What the golf addict's children called their father—"PAR-PAR"

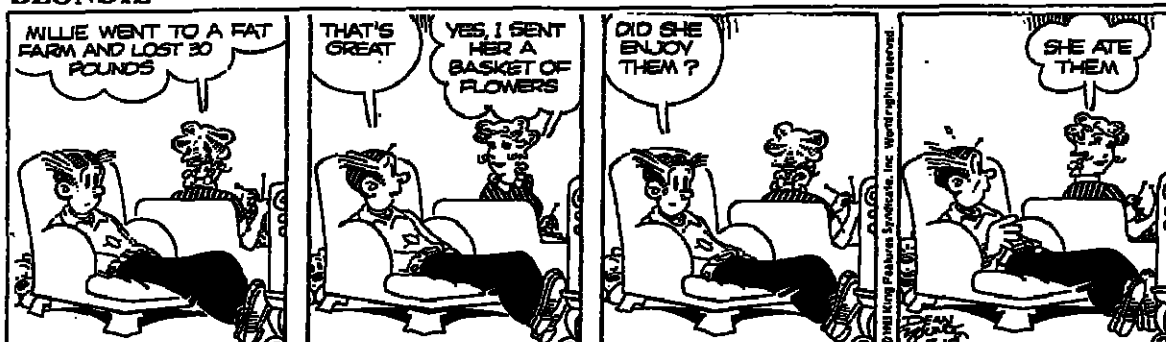
WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Amsterdam	20	15	W	Bangkok	32	25	SE
Berlin	22	16	W	Beijing	30	22	SE
Bombay	32	25	SE	Buenos Aires	28	20	SE
Buenos Aires	28	20	SE	Calcutta	32	25	SE
Calcutta	32	25	SE	Cairo	30	22	SE
Cairo	30	22	SE	Colon	28	20	SE
Colon	28	20	SE	Hankow	30	22	SE
Hankow	30	22	SE	Hong Kong	32	25	SE
Hong Kong	32	25	SE	Kobe	28	20	SE
Kobe	28	20	SE	London	20	15	W
London	20	15	W	Manila	30	22	SE
Manila	30	22	SE	Medan	32	25	SE
Medan	32	25	SE	Moscow	22	15	W
Moscow	22	15	W	Mytilene	28	20	SE
Mytilene	28	20	SE	Nairobi	30	22	SE
Nairobi	30	22	SE	Rangoon	32	25	SE
Rangoon	32	25	SE	San Francisco	22	15	W
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Tokyo	28	20	SE				

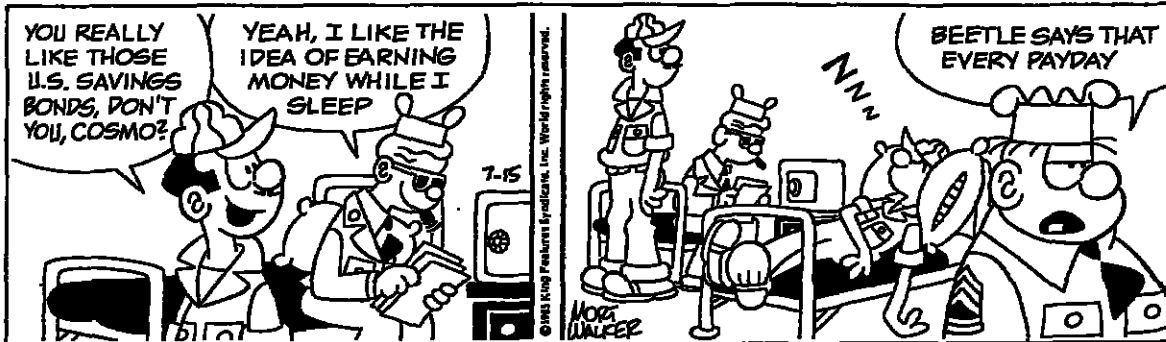
PEANUTS



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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



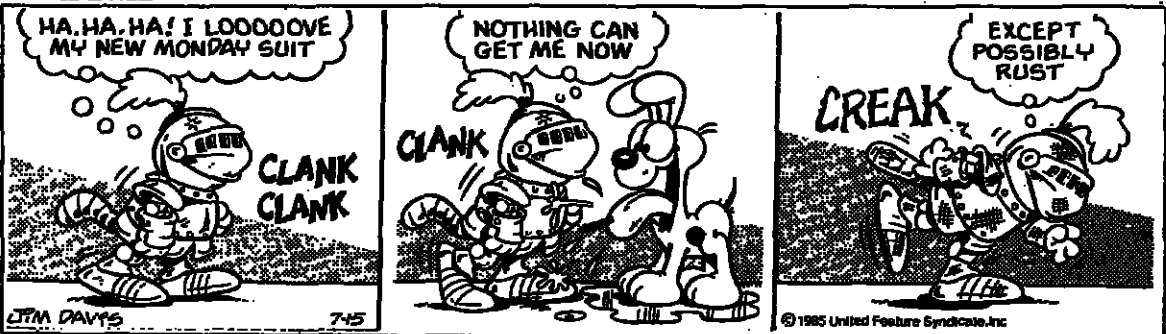
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Bubka Becomes First to Pole Vault 6 Meters

PARIS (UPI) — Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, competing in front of his chief rival's home audience Saturday at the Paris International track and field meet, became the first man to break the six-meter barrier in pole vaulting, clearing the bar at 5.70 and then waited for it to be moved to 6.00 (19 feet 8 1/2 inches) for his next attempt. On his third try his chest brushed the bar, but it remained in place.

Bubka, 22, bettered his own world mark of 5.94 meters, set in Rome last Aug. 31, when he first lost the record to Frenchman Thierry Vigneron and then won it back in one of the most dramatic pole vaulting confrontations of the decade.

Vigneron and Pierre Quinon, the Olympic gold medalist from France, chose not to compete in Paris. Vigneron has held the world record four times and Quinon once, but both have been overshadowed by Bubka in the past year.

Bubka broke Vigneron's record of 5.83 meters on May 26, 1984, by clearing 5.85; he took it to 5.88 and 5.90 over the next two months. "I must like this date, because I set the record at 5.90 last July 13 in London," Bubka said.

IAAF Refuses to Reinstate Nehemiah, Gault

ATHENS (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation on Sunday rejected applications by National Football League players Renaldo Nehemiah and Willie Gault for reinstatement of their amateur status.

Said IAAF President Primo Nebiolo: "We want to maintain the amateur status." He said that Nehemiah, the world record-holder in the 110-meter hurdles and a wide receiver for the San Francisco 49ers for the past three years, "knew very well what the repercussions would be when he signed a professional contract." He said the same applied to Gault, a wide receiver for the Chicago Bears.

Nehemiah's 1981 record of 12.93 seconds still stands; he is the only hurdler to break 13 seconds. He had said he wanted to compete again internationally.

Baker Leads U.S. Women's Open Golf by 1

SPRINGFIELD, New Jersey (AP) — Kathy Baker shot 4-under-par 68 Saturday and held a one-stroke lead over Nancy Lopez and Judy Clark after three rounds of the U.S. Women's Open golf championship.

Baker took the lead on the final hole, rolling in a 15-foot birdie putt from the right side of the green. She finished with an open record of 210 for 54 holes on the 6,274-yard upper course at the Baltusrol Golf Club. The old mark was 209, set in 1980 by Amy Alcott. Clark's third-round 65 set an open low-round record on a par-72 course.

On Friday, Lopez shot her second straight 70 for a one-stroke over Janet Coles and Vicki Alvarez (both had 69). On Saturday, each shot 71 and were two strokes behind Baker. Baker had shared the first-round lead with Lopez and Janet Anderson, but fell back Friday with a 72, while Anderson carded a 73. Jan Stephenson, who opened with a 71, skied to a 74 the second round.

Edwards Ahead by Stroke in PGA Tourney

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (AP) — Danny Edwards shot 3-under-par 68 Saturday for a one-stroke lead over Mark Wiebe, who carded 64 in the third round of the Busch Classic golf tournament on the PGA tour.

Lon Hinkle, who led the first two rounds, was still ahead when he made the turn, but took two double bogeys and two bogeys on the back nine, finishing with 76 and tied for seventh.



Sergei Bubka

Good fortune again on July 13th.

BOOKS

BERNARD SHAW: Collected Letters 1911-1925

Edited by Dan H. Laurence. 989 pages. \$45. Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

THERE was no silence in George Bernard Shaw. This exuberant prodigy, who was so deeply devoted to common sense that he knew it could only ravish when expressed by extravagant paradox and extremity, was profoundly musical, and his music criticism was one of a number of things he did better than anyone else. He had every note and played it. The only thing he didn't play was the rests.

Fifty of the 578 letters in this third volume of a projected four-volume collection are addressed to Shaw's grand opera buffa of a passion: the actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell. They are a dazzle of some self-concealment and a great deal more self-revelation — Shaw was thunderstruck though not dumfounded, of course, when she published them — but it would have been nice to have one of her lines as well.

"When you were quite a little boy," she once wrote, "someone should have said 'Hush' just once." Shaw, according to Dan H. Laurence, editor of this collection, wrote several thousand letters a year for most of his 94-year life, all while producing plays, criticism, prefaces, pamphlets and journalistic essays. The volume of the writing is clearly related to its largeness of spirit, as Laurence points out. The most extraordinary thing about the man was his faith in discourse as a way of attacking primal night.

Laurence has chosen letters to reflect just about every imaginable aspect of Shaw's interests, entanglements and humors. Because of the time covered by this volume — 1911 to 1925 — the central portion is dominated by World War I. Shaw's rage over the stupidity of the conflict stimulates him to some of his most trenchant political writing; later, the damage and the loss of his friends' sons introduce a blacker note. But there was plenty of wit in the blackness.

He antagonized many people and frightened his colleagues at the supposedly fearless New Statesman by his ridicule of the shortsighted-

ness of Britain's leaders and the fatuousness of war propaganda. In the wave of indignation over German atrocities, he ironically suggested the only really effective atrocity: Shoot all women under 50, effectively ensuring that the country will be able to conduct no future wars, except by bringing in foreign wives, a step that clearly would work to dilute nationalism.

At the same time, he believed that, once it was begun, the only solution to the war was to win it, a German victory being worse. This led him to reject Irish nationalists who counseled neutralism or assistance to the Germans. He corresponded with them with the utmost sympathy, but argued for reform and wartime cooperation with Britain.

He never hesitated to tell disagreeable truths even to those closest to him, though he told them most bewitchingly. He wrote a young singer friend that she would do better singing "Annie Laurie" on the streets than taking endless voice lessons; but there was a point: Performance is the real instruction. He wrote Mrs. Campbell that her ladylike version of Eliza was ruining his "Pygmalion." He wrote the widow of the ill-fated explorer Scott, pointing out the justice of a book that partly criticized him. Her friends found this scandalously impertinent, but it is probably the kindest and most healing letter anyone has ever written to the victim-survivor of a Great Legend.

Shaw would insist on every penny he could get for his plays, yet when a producer found himself on the point of bankruptcy, he wrote the man's lawyers, postponing his claims — amounting to today's equivalent of perhaps \$100,000 — indefinitely. When a man asked him to buy a £10 raffle ticket, he objected that giving makes enemies. "Perhaps that is why God refused to give Jesus Christ anything, and made him buy what he wanted with his blood," Shaw wrote. But he sent a check, plus six pennyworth of stamps for the bank fee.

He would instruct anybody about anything: on how to be a painter, on the civilizing use of a university education (almost as good as joining the navy), on how to rehearse a play. His letters to actors reflect his extraordinary insight into what makes a great performance, and like many other things he wrote, are as valid today as they were then.

There is an extraordinary series of letters to an eccentric would-be biographer who insisted that Shaw's mother was a villain. Shaw argues, jokes and turns alternately angry and compassionate. What he does not do is give up on his correspondent. Perhaps that, more than anything else, is the quality that keeps his intelligence, his enthusiasm and his intransigent paradoxes so largely relevant to us.

Laurence's editing is a major work. When the series is complete, there will be about 2,500 letters chosen out of the tens of thousands surviving. The selection might be different but could hardly be better. Sometimes I could have used, in the notes preceding each letter, an additional bit of information about the recipient or the circumstances.

An English reviewer notes that Laurence, producing a letter in which Shaw writes of a wearying day that featured two weddings and his sister's death, writes: "The editor of these letters, by an intriguing coincidence, was born early the following morning." After years of gathering and editing Shaw's words, Laurence feels that he has become a figure in Shaw's life. So, after a few days' reading, do we.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, six diamonds is clearly an excellent contract, and was reached efficiently. With normal breaks it is easy to make 12 tricks, and on a good day one might make 13. But the trump break was not normal.

South received a helpful club lead and won with the jack. He led to the diamond ace and inspected West's club discard with some dismay. He resigned himself to losing a trump trick, and made the slam by taking a spade finesse. One heart loser was discarded eventually on the club ace and the other on the spade ace.

Later the analysts explained to South that he could and should have made the slam more safely without relying on the spade finesse. Forfeiting the possibility of a bad trump break he should have led to the spade ace at the second trick and ruffed a spade. Then, when a trump lead to the ace exposes the trump situation, he can ruff another spade.

The next move for the declarer is to cash the club king, cross to the diamond queen and throw a heart on the club ace. Then another spade ruff reduces South to two trumps, and he can exit with a heart to score his two trump tricks at the finish.

FRIDAY BASEBALL

umpire Deryl Cousins for throwing his helmet after grounding out. ANAHEIM, California — Some nights, there is the feeling right from the start that things won't be going your way.

Toronto Manager Bobby Cox felt that way Friday night. He filed a protest when his leadoff batter, Damaso Garcia, was ejected by

Garcia Ejected, Jays Dejected

helmet down after grounding out. "You throw your helmet, you're supposed to be fined \$100," Cox said. "I've seen it 100 times. I'd rather talk about the game. They beat us."

DeCinces' opposite-field homer to right in the second inning followed an infield single by Mike Brown, making the score 2-0. In the sixth, DeCinces homered to left, after singles by Brian Downing and Brown, for a 5-0 lead. Key had entered the game with the league's second-lowest earned-run average, 2.59.

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals' 15-game winner, Joaquín Andujar, apparently will not pitch for the National League in the All-Star Game because his feelings are hurt.

There has been no word from the league on whether he would be replaced on the team.

Andujar said Friday night he felt he was being snubbed by the National League manager, Dick Williams, who had indicated that whoever won Friday night — the Padres' LaMarr Hoyt or Andujar — would start Tuesday night.

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

talked like LaMarr Hoyt is better than I am against the American League. He treats me like a dummy."

Asked later if he might change his mind, Andujar replied, "When I talk, it comes from my heart. When I make a decision, it's made."

"What I said was there was a heck of a rivalry between two pitchers," said Williams, explaining but not apologizing. "I really think the game will go on without him."

"I'm not the guy that selected the pitchers. The 12 [league] managers each sent in a man, not voting for their own. There were something like eight relievers and 16 starters. The only thing I have to do is name the starting pitcher, and I'll be proud to do just that."

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

Hoyt, 12-4, went seven innings for Friday's victory. He gave up two hits, struck out two, walked none and retired the last 15 batters.

"I've got 152 innings and 9 complete games," said Andujar, whose record is 15-4. "I don't have to prove anything to anybody. He

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

empty home runs and Don Mattingly homered with two on to back Ed Whitson's four-hit pitching against Texas. Whitson has given up just six earned runs over his 47 1/3 innings for a 1.14 ERA.

Ortises 10, White Sox 3: In Baltimore, Mike Young hit a two-run homer in the first inning to lead the Orioles to a 10-3 victory over the White Sox.

Indians 5, Royals 4: In Cleveland, Brett Butler's two-out single off Dan Quisenberry in the 11th scored George Vukovich from third base to beat Kansas City.

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

Brewers 5, A's 3: In Oakland, California, Robin Yount drove in three runs with two singles and a homer to support Ted Higuera's five-hit pitching for Milwaukee.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 4: In Seattle, Wade Boggs' two-out infield single capped a two-run ninth that gave Boston its victory.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 4: In the National League, in Chicago, Greg Brock hit two two-run home runs for Los Angeles. New teammate Len Matuszek tripled in a run in the eighth to tie the game, 4-4, and then scored on Terry Whitfield's double.

Andujar Is in All-Star Funk

Pirates 3, Giants 1: In Pittsburgh, Rick Reuschel singled home a run and, with John Candelaria, held San Francisco to seven hits. Reuschel won for the eighth time in his last 10 decisions.

Braves 7, Phillies 4: In Atlanta, Dale Murphy capped a five-run ninth with a two-out, three-run homer against Philadelphia.

Reds 5, Expos 4: In Cincinnati, third baseman Tim Lincecum of Montreal, named earlier Friday to the All-Star team, made a throwing error with two out in the 11th to allow the winning run to score.

Mets 3, Astros 2: In Houston, Rafael Santana's two-out single in the 10th scored New York's batter mate Howard Johnson. (UPI, AP)

SPORTS

Rugby Tour Halted by New Zealand Court

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — A High Court judge on Saturday granted a temporary injunction stopping the national All Blacks rugby team from leaving on a tour of South Africa.

The court ruled that there was a strong prima facie case for the tour's not proceeding. The injunction restrained the team from leaving Wednesday for a 16-match tour that was to include three games against the Springboks, the South African national team.

An injunction was sought by two Auckland lawyers who argued that the tour was against the New Zealand Rugby Union's objectives of promoting, fostering and developing the sport in the country.

Initially, their case was ruled out by the chief justice, Sir Ronald

Davidson, who agreed with the union that the action was "frivolous." But the lawyers then made a successful appeal to the Appeal Court, which overruled Davidson's finding that there was no case to answer.

That sent the matter to the High Court, but with no time for a full hearing before the team was due to depart, the lawyers sought an immediate restraining injunction.

Justice Casey of the High Court said he had to consider potential damage to the union as well as the public interest, especially since the tour was against the wishes of the government and parliament and was likely to cause violence in both New Zealand and South Africa.

The union's lawyers argued that the tour was legal, was the union's

prerogative and should go ahead as planned.

The rugby union's chairman, Ces Blazey, said he was "very disappointed" — the tour arrangements "could not proceed." Another union official, Ron Don, said he was "appalled" at the decision. Still, Blazey was quoted as saying the union would appeal the injunction on Monday.

John Minto, a spokesman for the organization Halt All Racial Tours, said he was "absolutely delighted" at the decision, saying it was a vindication of the protests by thousands of New Zealanders against the tour.

In Johannesburg, Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board said: "If Ces Blazey says the tour is off, it is off."

"The South African Rugby Board will have to wait for official confirmation from their New Zealand counterparts," Craven said. "There have been reports that the New Zealand board might reconsider, but officially I have no comment. It is the New Zealand board who must decide."

A 1976 All Blacks tour of South Africa was a major reason for African nations' boycotting that year's Olympic Games; violent protests accompanied the 1981 tour of New Zealand by a South African team.

This year, the tour's opening match had been scheduled for July 24. Critics of the tour have said it would lead support to the South African white-minority government's apartheid policy of racial separation. (UPI/AP)

Dodgers Win 6th in a Row, Lead Division

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — "All of a sudden, hitting has become infectious," Los Angeles Manager Tommy Lasorda said Saturday after the Dodgers won their third straight from Chicago, 9-1, and their sixth in a row overall.

With the triumph, the Dodgers moved into first place in the National League's Western Division, a half-game ahead of the San Diego Padres.

The Dodgers' offense came from some unlikely sources. Bob Bailor drove in three runs with a

SATURDAY BASEBALL

suicide squeeze bunt and a bases-loaded single, and Bill Russell batted in two runs.

But left-hander Fernando Valenzuela needed little more than Dave Anderson's leadoff home run, as he limited the Cubs to just five hits in pitching a complete game.

"He's something," Lasorda said. "The kid was pitching like he had a one-run lead and in this ballpark, with the wind blowing out, you've got to have great stuff to hold up against a good hitting team."

"And he's a tremendous closer," Lasorda

added. "In the seventh, eighth and ninth, when other guys are looking to the bullpen for help, he pitches like we didn't have one."

The Dodgers wasted no time in jumping on Larry Gura. Anderson began the game with his homer, and Los Angeles scored three runs in the third and four in the fourth to chase Gura.

Valenzuela held the Cubs hitless through 3½ innings before Davey Lopes ended the shutout decisively by hitting a 1-2 pitch into the left field seats. Keith Moreland followed with a single before Valenzuela settled down and retired Jody Davis and Leon Durham to end the inning.

Valenzuela struck out eight and walked two in going the distance for the 11th time this season.

Bailor's sacrifice bunt scored the first Dodger run in the third after Steve Sax extended his hitting streak to nine games with a leadoff single, stole second and took third on Anderson's singled. Bailor then dropped an excellent bunt on the squeeze play to score Sax for a 2-0 lead. Phil Russell singled home Anderson, and scored himself when Eros Cabell doubled.

Later, in the locker room, Sax was ribbed for trying to complete a double play after his putout at second already had ended the eighth inning.

"How many outs per inning, Sax?" asked a message awaiting the second baseman.

Cardinals 7, Padres 3: In St. Louis, Tommy Herr drove in two runs against San Diego to support Danny Cox's 11th victory of the year. The Padres, who had led the Western Division since May 7, made three errors leading to three unearned runs.

Expos 6, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Hubie Brooks hit a three-run home run for Montreal, the drive to deep left in the third inning helping send starter Mario Soto (8-10) to his seventh consecutive defeat.

Giants 4, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh, Dave LaPoint scattered eight hits and Bob Brenly hit a two-run homer for San Francisco, which ended a six-game slide. Jose DeLeon (2-13) again was the loser.

Braves 13, Phillies 5: In Atlanta, Bob Horner got four of his team's 19 hits against Philadelphia and Dale Murphy hit his league-leading 234 home run, with two on during a five-run second.

Mets 10, Astros 1: In Houston, George Foster got four hits for New York, one a bases-loaded double, and Ed Lynch held the Astros to six singles.

White Sox 10, Orioles 8: In the American League, in Baltimore, Britt Burns, staked to a 9-0 lead, survived a comeback by the Orioles that included two homers by Gary Roenicke, one a grand slam. Burns gave up eight hits, but recovered to retire the final 10 batters he faced.

Roenicke's bases-loaded homer came in a five-run fifth that brought the Orioles to within 9-8. Roenicke had hit a two-run home run in the fourth after Eddie Murray walked with two outs; Mike Young hit Burns' next pitch into the right-field bullpen to make the score 9-3.

Yankees 3, Rangers 1: In New York, Phil Niekro held Texas to seven hits over seven innings for his first victory since June 3. The Yankees won for the ninth time in their last 10 games, but Don Mattingly went 0-for-4 in his 20-game hitting streak, the longest in either league this season.

Niekro, at 46 the oldest player in the majors, ended a personal five-game losing streak on Old Times Day at Yankee Stadium. Said he: "Some of the guys were asking me if I was going to start both games."

A's 2, Brewers 0: In Oakland, California, rookies Tim Lincecum and Steve Ontiveros held Milwaukee to five hits. Birtas walked three and struck out two over his 6½ innings.

Royals 5, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Bret Saberhagen earned his 10th victory, striking out a career-high nine, and Frank White and Dan Iorg each drove in two runs for Kansas City.

Twins 6, Tigers 4: In Detroit, Roy Smalley, Mike Stenhouse and Randy Bush hit bases-empty homers to help Minnesota raise its season record against the Tigers to 7-0.

Angels 4, Blue Jays 3: In Anaheim, California, Bob Boone, the third pinch hitter of the ninth inning, lined a two-out, two-run single to left to beat Toronto.

Mariners 6, Red Sox 5: In Seattle, Ivan Calderon scored from second to beat Boston on first baseman Bill Buckner's throwing error in the ninth. The Red Sox tied at 5 with a three-run ninth, during which Wade Boggs singled to extend his hitting streak to 19 games. The Mariners ended a six-game losing streak. (AP, UPI)



BLOOD SPORT — Luis Herrera of Columbia, above, winner of the 14th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, and Frenchman Bernard Hinault fell in separate spills near Saturday's finish at Saint-Etienne. Hinault went down 300 yards from the line as several riders sprinted for second. Herrera, who finished alone, had fallen shortly before on a steep downhill leading to the wire. Both men raced on Sunday, Hinault placing eighth and retaining his overall lead, while Herrera came in 52d.

SCOREBOARD

Cycling

Tour de France

FOURTEENTH STAGE

Audren-Beaune to Soliel-Etienne
(176.5 Kilometers / 111 Miles)

1. Luis Herrera, Columbia, 4 hours 56 min., 22 seconds

2. Luc Peeters, Belgium, 47 seconds behind

3. Greg LeMond, U.S., 5:07 behind

4. Robert Forster, France, 5:17

5. Eddy Scherens, Belgium, 5:27

6. Paul Wellens, Belgium, 5:37

7. Pedro Delgado, Spain, 5:47

8. Steven Richey, Ireland, 5:57

9. Fabio Parra, Colombia, 6:07

10. Steve Bauer, Canada, 6:17

11. Hans Modet, France, 6:27

12. Dominique Arnaud, France, 6:37

13. Claude Chappuis, Belgium, 6:47

14. Sean Bros, Switzerland, 6:57

15. Sean Bros, Switzerland, 7:07

16. Sean Bros, Switzerland, 7:17

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48. Sean Bros, Switzerland, 12:37

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 9, Milwaukee 4

Chicago 9, Cincinnati 4

San Francisco 9, St. Louis 4

San Diego 9, Philadelphia 4

San Francisco 9, St. Louis 4

San Diego 9, Philadelphia 4

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San Francisco 9, St. Louis 4

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San Diego 9, Philadelphia 4

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 9, Milwaukee 4

Chicago 9, Cincinnati 4

San Francisco 9, St. Louis 4

San Diego 9, Philadelphia 4

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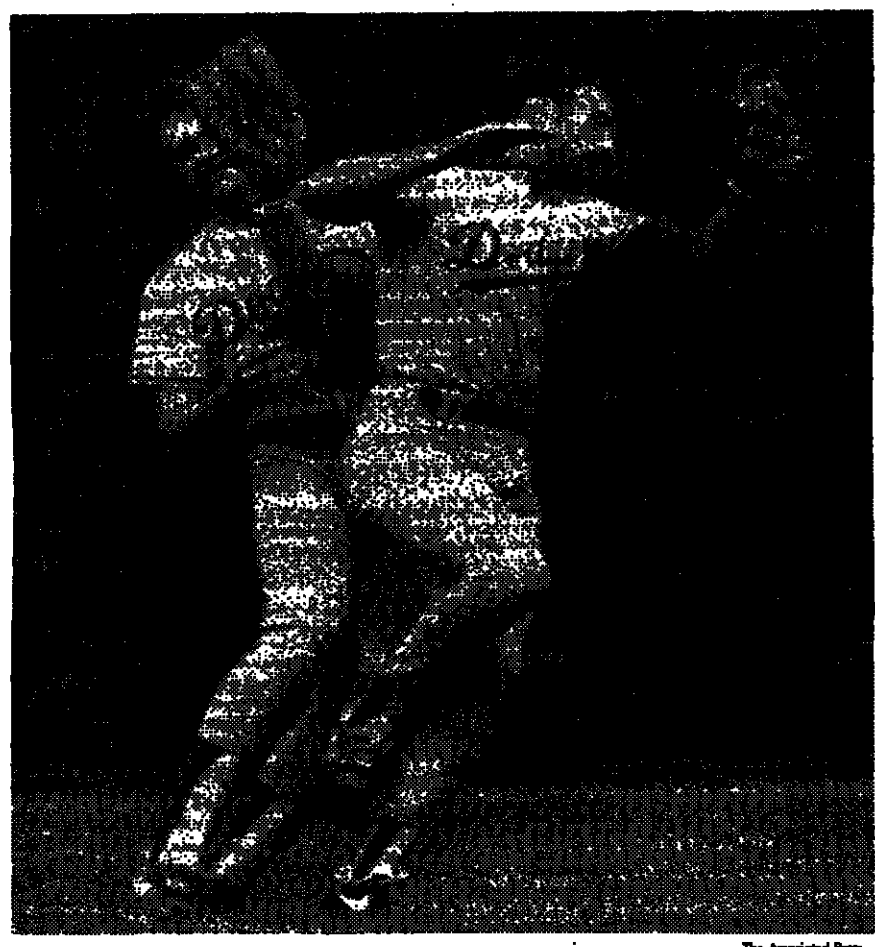
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San Diego 9, Philadelphia 4



Despite a collision with left fielder Len Matuszek, Los Angeles center fielder Ken Landreaux, right, managed to hang on to Richie Hebner's first-inning fly.

VANTAGE POINT/Shirley Povich
A Poor-Man's Racetrack (1914-1985), RIP

WASHINGTON — A racetrack was laid to rest Saturday, and one couldn't say the deceased was not much of a draw. The folks came in steady numbers, from over the highways and from out of the back roads in Prince George's County to pay last respects, and perhaps with a mind to cash a bet or two, which is a correct attitude on such occasions.

It was evident early that the track was getting decent homage on the day of its demise. Eddie McMullen, who presides over the press box, was relating that "the man downstairs who prints the programs says this has been the busiest day of the year — by thousands."

This was Bowie Racetrack (1914-1985), just before being committed to dust, with the last ticket cashed or sent fluttering to the floor, its totalizer lights doused for eternity. Bowie would be no more.

The track itself will be around for a while, as a ghost of itself, on the promise it will become a training facility for its buy-out liquidators at Pimlico and Laurel. But that is a lame promise, already in the wings are the developers, calculating and waiting to seize on Bowie's 4½ acres, ripe for housing and malls and such, and cash-flow run write-offs and balance-sheet happiness.

Saturday's final rites were not mournful, and a big crowd mixed sentiment with the steady pursuit of winners at the betting windows (with sentiment finishing a well beaten second). There was nothing weepy among those who held a \$50 exotic ticket on the first race.

The track people did attempt to mark the day by presenting a memento to each customer, a small glass tube containing the inscrip-

tion: "Dirt from Bowie's finish line." Cyrics might debate it, but that's what the track said. And some people were said to be buying an extra program as a keepsake of the day Bowie died. But sentiment did not appear to be rampant.

The fans, bigger tracks, the state racing commission and the legislature were counting Bowie out at last. Somehow, they always appear to have it in for the most rustic of Maryland's racetracks, the poor-man's track — the one on the other side of the tracks. In 1972, Bowie escaped extinction by one vote in the state legislature when native Prince George's delegates brought their clout to bear.

They gave Bowie the worst of the racing dates. Yet Bowie not only survived, but the hardy breed of bettors made those dates the state's most valuable, and Pimlico and Laurel were sent to get into the act. Bowie's loyal bettors braved rain, sleet, train wrecks and blizzards among other diversions. Nor would they take snow for an answer.

Bowie could talk back to its detractors. Which track in the state had the absolute best racing strip, favored by horsemen over Pimlico and Laurel? Hirsch Jacobs, one of the country's most famous trainers, always chose to winter his large stable at Bowie,

